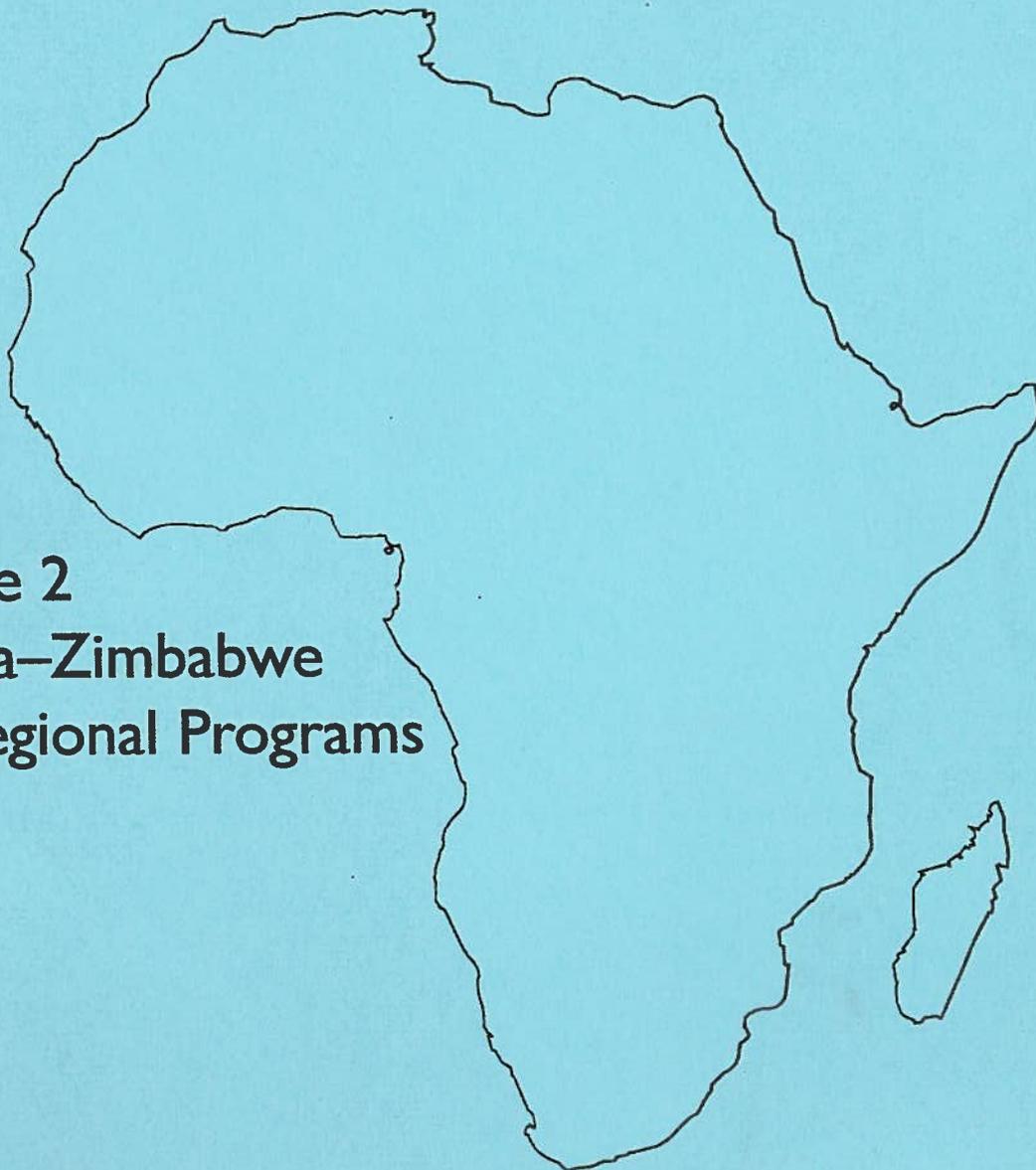




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Bureau for Africa Program, Activity, and Reference Information Fiscal Year 2007



**Volume 2
Nigeria–Zimbabwe
and Regional Programs**

U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Africa
Washington DC 20523

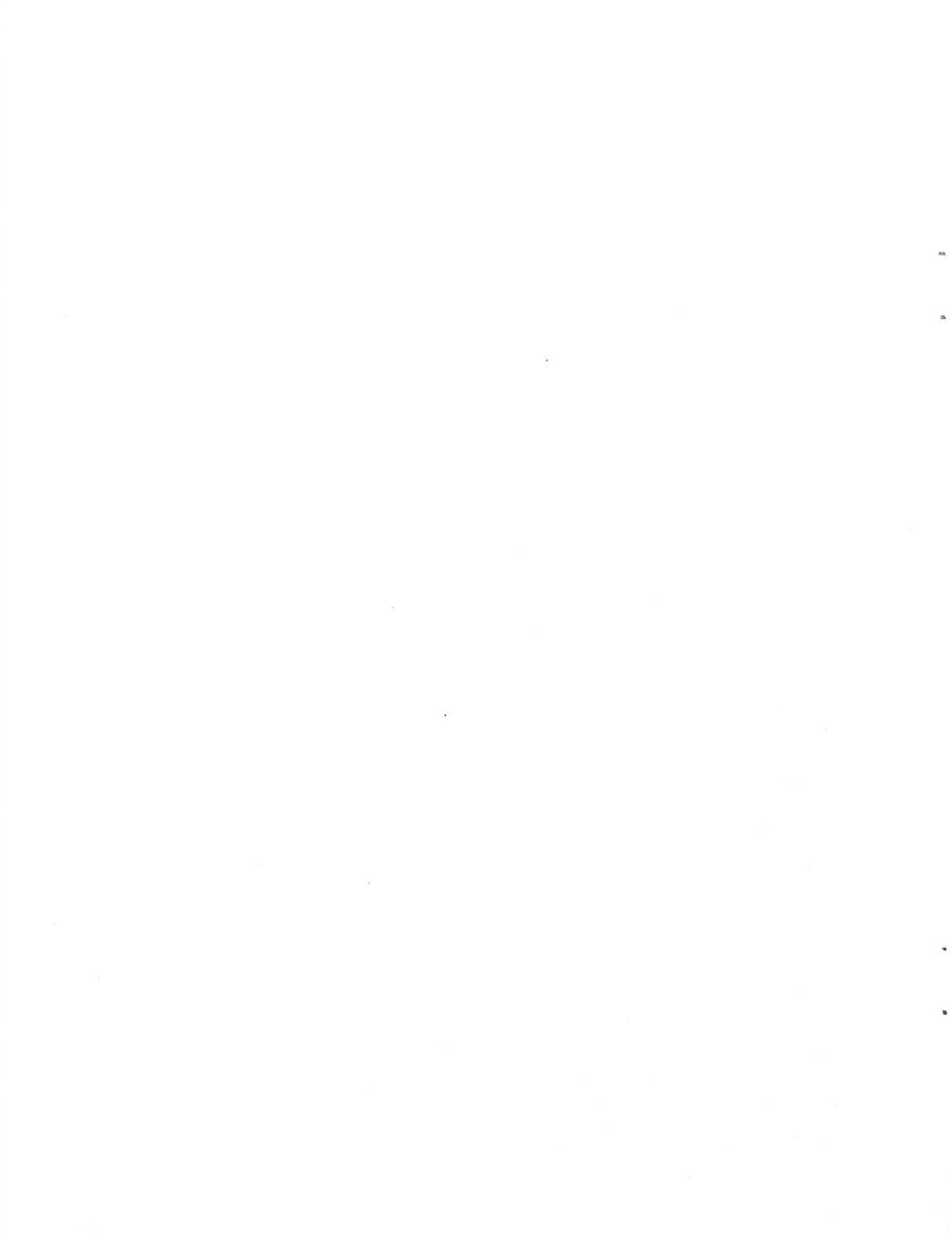
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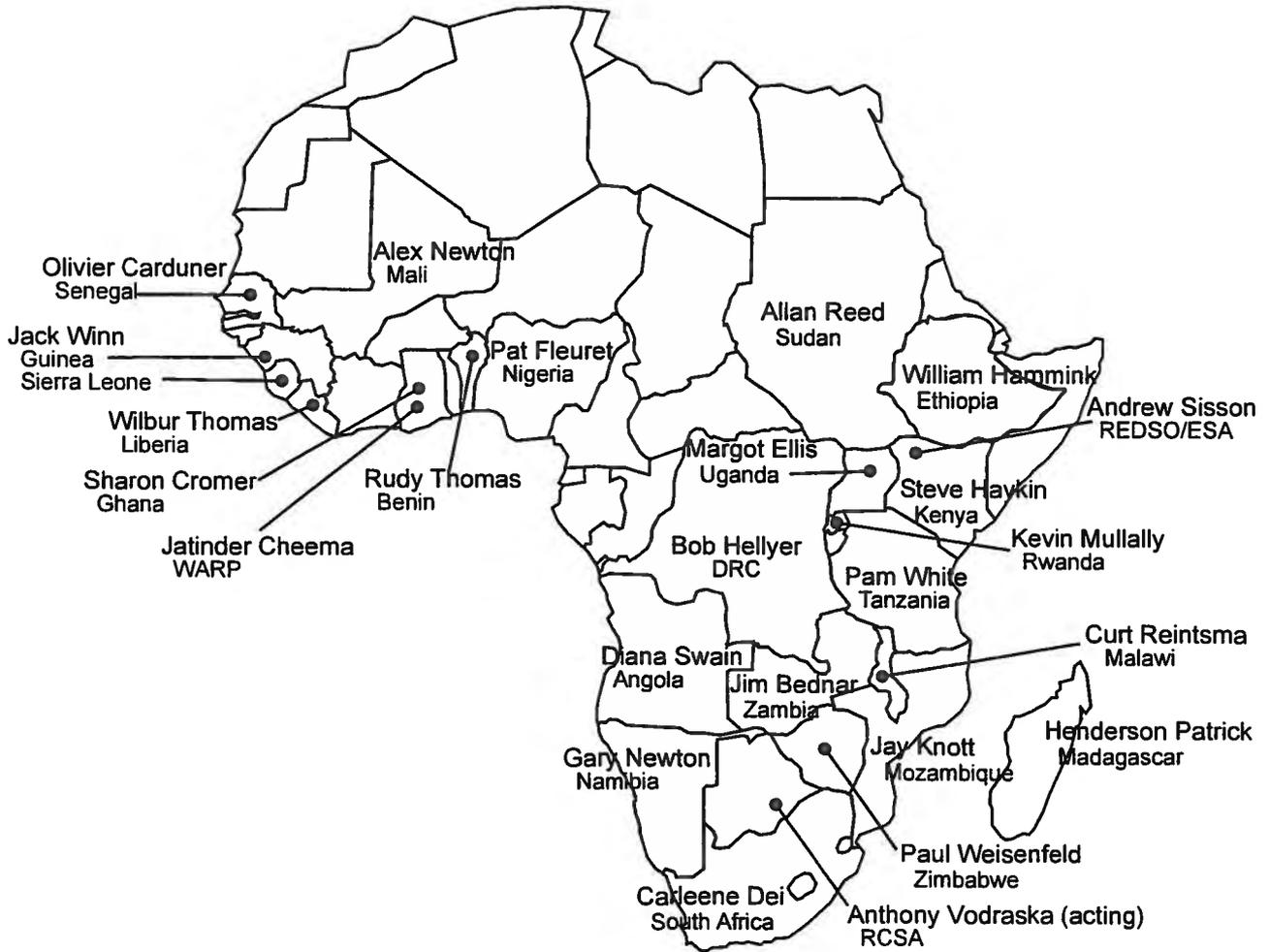


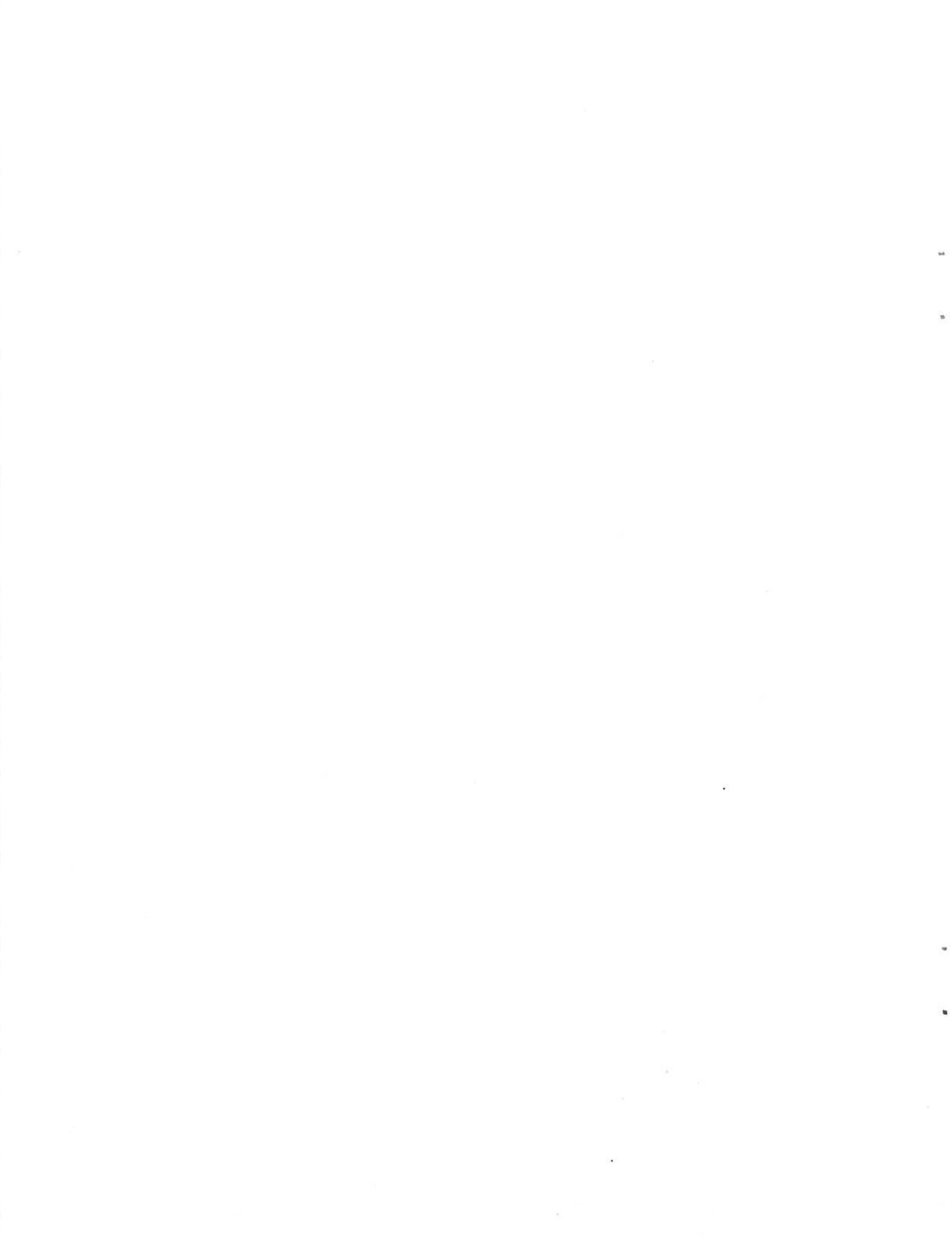


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Mission Directors





SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
Bureau for Africa

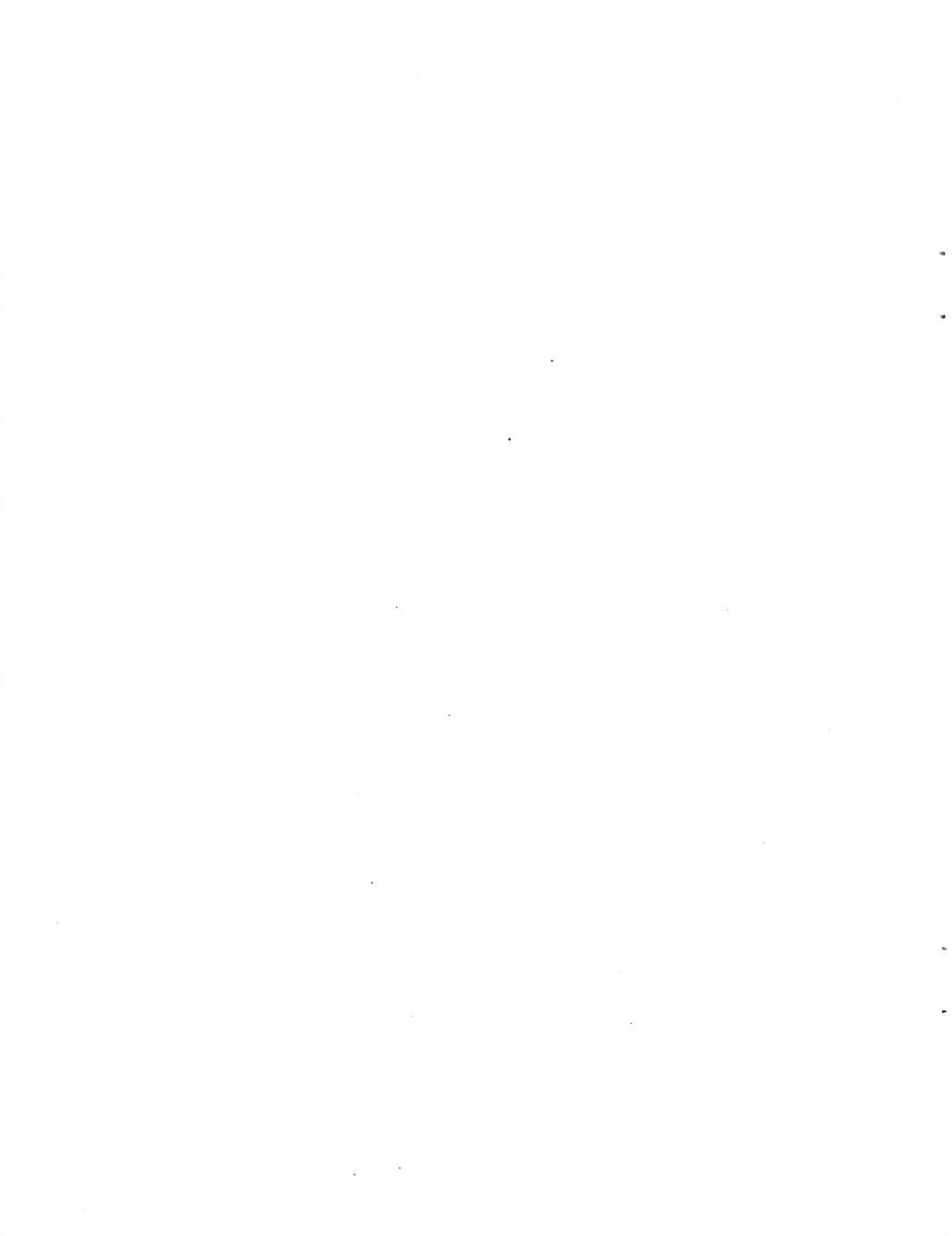
| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| ADEA | - | Association for the Development of Education in Africa |
| ADR | - | Alternative dispute resolution |
| AELGA | - | Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance |
| AEI | - | Africa Education Initiative |
| AfDB | - | African Development Bank |
| AFDF | - | Africa Development Fund |
| AGCI | - | African Global Competitiveness Initiative |
| AGOA | - | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| AGSP | - | Ambassadors Girls' Scholarship Program |
| AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AIDSCAP | - | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project |
| AIFLD | - | American Institute for Free Labor Development |
| ARV | - | Anti-retroviral treatment |
| ATRIP | - | Africa Trade and Investment Policy program/USAID |
| | | |
| BASIC | - | Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support |
| | | |
| CA | - | Cooperating Agency |
| CARPE | - | Central African Regional Program for the Environment/USAID |
| CBFP | - | Congo Basin Forest Partnership/USAID |
| CBNRM | - | Community-based natural resource management |
| CBO | - | Community based organization |
| CDC | - | U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CDIE | - | Center for Development Information and Evaluation/USAID |
| CEPPS | - | Consortium for Elections and Political Party Strengthening |
| CERTI | - | Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative |
| CEWARN | - | Conflict Early Warning Network |
| CGIAR | - | Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research |
| CIDA | - | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CILSS | - | Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel |
| CLUSA | - | Cooperative League of the United States of America |
| COMESA | - | Common Market for East and Southern Africa |
| CRSP | - | Collaborative Research Support Program/USAID |
| CS/MH | - | Child Survival/Maternal Health |
| CSD | - | Child Survival and Disease Fund/USAID |
| CSH | - | Child Survival and Health/USAID |
| CSM | - | Contraceptive Social Marketing |
| CSO | - | Civil society organizations |
| CSP | - | Country Strategy Plan |
| CVA | - | Conflict vulnerability assessment |
| | | |
| DA | - | Development Assistance/USAID |
| DCA | - | Development Credit Authority/USAID |
| DCHA | - | Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance/USAID |
| DCOF | - | Displaced Children and Orphans Fund/USAID |
| DFA | - | Development Fund for Africa |
| DFID | - | Department for International Development/UK |
| DG | - | Democracy and Governance |
| DHRF | - | Democracy and Human Rights Fund/USAID |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| DHS | - | Demographic Health Survey |
| DOTS | - | Direct observed short-course treatment (TB) |
| DPT | - | Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus |
| DRP | - | Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program/World Bank |
| EAC | - | East African Community |
| EAGER | - | Equity and Growth through Economic Research |
| EAP | - | Environmental Action Plan |
| EBRD | - | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EC | - | European Community |
| | - | European Commission |
| ECHO | - | European Commission Humanitarian Organization |
| ECOMOG | - | Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group |
| ECOWAS | - | Economic Community of West African States |
| EDDI | - | Education for Development and Democracy Initiative/USAID |
| EEDC | - | Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center |
| EG | - | Economic Growth |
| EGAT | - | Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade/USAID |
| EIA | - | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ENR | - | Environment and Natural Resources |
| EPA | - | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPI | - | Expanded Program of Immunization |
| ESF | - | Economic Support Fund |
| EU | - | European Union |
| FAO | - | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDA | - | U.S. Food and Drug Administration |
| FEWS NET | - | Famine Early Warning System Network/USAID |
| FFP | - | Food for Peace |
| FFW | - | Food for Work |
| FP | - | Family Planning |
| FR/RH | - | Family planning and reproductive health |
| FS | - | Fragile State(s) |
| G-7 | - | Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States) |
| GATT | - | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| GCA | - | Global Coalition for Africa |
| GCC | - | Global Climate Change |
| GDA | - | Global Development Alliance/USAID |
| GDC | - | German Development Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) |
| GDP | - | Gross Domestic Product |
| GH | - | Global Health/USAID |
| GHA | - | Greater Horn of Africa |
| GHAI | - | Greater Horn of Africa Initiative/USAID |
| GLI | - | Great Lakes Initiative |
| GLJI | - | Great Lakes Justice Initiative |
| GNP | - | Gross National Product |
| GSA | - | General Services Administration (U.S. Government) |
| GSP | - | General System of Preference |
| GTZ | - | Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation) |
| HBCU | - | Historically Black Universities and Colleges |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| HIPC | - | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative/World Bank |
| HIV | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HIV/AIDS | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| IARC | - | International Agricultural Research Center |
| IBRD | - | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank |
| ICT | - | Information and communication technology |
| IDA | - | International Development Association |
| IDP | - | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IDSR | - | Integrated disease surveillance and response |
| IEC | - | Information, Education and Communications |
| IEE | - | Initial Environmental Examinations |
| IEHA | - | Initiative to End Hunger in Africa/USAID |
| IFI | - | International Financial Institute |
| IFRC | - | International Federation of the Red Cross |
| IGAD | - | intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| ILO | - | International Labor Organization |
| IMCI | - | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness |
| IMF | - | International Monetary Fund |
| ISA | - | Initiative for Southern Africa/USAID |
| ISP | - | Integrated Strategy Plan |
| MCA | - | Millennium Challenge Account |
| MCH | - | Maternal and Child Health |
| MDB | - | Multilateral Development Bank |
| MFI | - | Micro-finance institution |
| MHO | - | Mutual health organizations |
| MIS | - | Management Information System |
| MOA | - | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MOE | - | Ministry of Education |
| MOF | - | Minister of Finance |
| MOH | - | Ministry of Health |
| MOJ | - | Ministry of Justice |
| MSE | - | Micro and Small Enterprises |
| MT | - | Metric Ton |
| MTCT | - | Mother to Child Transmission |
| MTT | - | Mobile Task Team |
| NEPAD | - | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGO | - | Non-governmental Organization |
| NIDS | - | National Immunization Days |
| NPA | - | Non-Project Assistance |
| NPC | - | Non presence countries |
| NRM | - | Natural Resource Management |
| NTE | - | Non-traditional Export |
| OAU | - | Organization of African Unity |
| ODA | - | Official Development Assistance |
| | - | Overseas Development Administration (British) |
| OECD | - | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OECF | - | Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund |
| OFDA | - | Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID |
| OMB | - | Office of Management and Budget |
| OPV | - | Oral polio vaccine |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ORS/T | - | Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy |
| OTI | - | Office of Transition Initiatives/USAID |
| OVC | - | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PEPFAR | - | President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PHC | - | Primary Health Care |
| PHN | - | Population, Health and Nutrition |
| P.L. | - | Public Law |
| PMTCT | - | Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission |
| PPA | - | Public Private Alliance |
| PRIME | - | Program for Innovation in Microenterprise |
| PRM | - | Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees/U.S. Department of State |
| PRSP | - | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/World Bank |
| PVO | - | Private Voluntary Organization |
| RCSA | - | Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID |
| REDSO | - | Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID |
| RHUDO | - | Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID |
| SADC | - | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SAEDF | - | Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund |
| SAGA | - | Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access |
| SAGE | - | Strategies for Advancing Girls Education |
| SME | - | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SMME | - | Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises |
| SO | - | Strategic Objective |
| SOAG | - | Strategic Objective Agreement |
| SPA | - | Special Program of Assistance for Africa |
| | - | Small Program Assistance |
| SpO | - | Special Objective |
| SPRP | - | Sector Policy Reform Program |
| SRP | - | Sahel Regional Program |
| SSH | - | Special Self Help Program |
| STD | - | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| STI | - | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| TB | - | Tuberculosis |
| TBD | - | To Be Determined |
| TD | - | Transformational Development |
| UK | - | United Kingdom |
| UN | - | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | - | United Nations AIDS Program |
| UNDP | - | United Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | - | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | - | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | - | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | - | United Nations Children Fund |
| USAID | - | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USDA | - | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USG | - | United States Government |
| USGS | - | United States Geological Survey |
| USIA | - | United States Information Agency |
| USTR | - | Office of the United States Trade Representative |

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|------|---|--|
| VC | - | Vulnerable Children |
| VCT | - | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
| VOA | - | Voice of America |
| | | |
| WAEN | - | West Africa Enterprise Network |
| WARP | - | West African Regional Program/USAID |
| WB | - | World Bank |
| WFP | - | United Nations World Food Program |
| WHO | - | United Nations World Health Organization |
| WID | - | Women in Development |
| WSSD | - | World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| WTO | - | World Trade Organization |



Nigeria

The Development Challenge

Years of poor governance eroded the rule of law and bred corruption. In the Muslim North the influence of political Islam is expanding and extremist elements are growing. Electoral violence and lack of credibility could undermine democratic progress. Poverty and a lack of social services in the North have resulted in appalling rates of child mortality, illiteracy and other social ills. In the Niger Delta lawlessness is fomented by armed militias. Youth unemployment is a key source of discontent. Nigeria bears 10 % of the world's HIV/AIDS burden and high rates of tuberculosis (TB). USAID's activities will: improve governance and promote credible elections; create economic opportunity in the North and the Delta; reduce transmission and expand treatment of HIV and TB; help control malaria, strengthen routine immunization and improve reproductive health services; increase access to quality basic education and improve the capacity of higher education to contribute to development.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United Kingdom.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The World Bank, United Nations Agencies.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Nigeria |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 620-011 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,296,000 DA; \$4,950,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$10,352,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID continues to strengthen the foundations of democratic governance in Nigeria by supporting interventions that strengthen administrative and technical capacity towards credible national elections in 2007; and by implementing anti-corruption activities that improve the accountability of key government institutions. USAID provides support across these key areas to foster citizen participation and the effectiveness of civil society in advocating for policy reform and accountable governance. In carrying out the activities described below, USAID will also support populations at risk, engaging previously marginalized communities and fostering the constructive participation of young people at risk for recruitment into extremist groups in northern Nigeria and the Delta region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$3,296,000 DA). USAID will boost technical and civil society anti-corruption interventions through support for: independent audit agencies, anti-corruption commissions, procurement agencies, legislatures at the national and state levels, line ministries, political parties, judicial actors and civil society. Particular attention will be paid to increasing oil sector transparency and strengthening governance institutions such as the judiciary, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offenses Commission and the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons. USAID will help civil society groups actively engage the government and demand accountability. Principal contractor and grantees: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI), Mississippi Consortium for International Development (primes); and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$4,950,000 ESF). USAID will strengthen national and state electoral commissions' ability to implement elections in 2007. Activities will include informing, motivating and fostering participation by citizens, especially women and historically disenfranchised groups. USAID will train 30,000 national elections observers and 100 master trainers. In addition, 10,000 core staff of electoral commissions will receive basic election administration training. USAID will also assist the Independent National Electoral Commission to develop an up-to-date voters' register. Principal contractor and grantees: International Federation of Electoral Systems (IFES), NDI, and IRI (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Promote and Support Anti-corruption Reforms (\$10,352,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with targeted civil society groups and organizations to promote transparency, accountability and openness in internal operations, and will support activities to increase the capacity of all branches of government and institutions with anti-corruption mandates and a commitment to reform. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$5,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance to improve Nigeria's 2007 national, state and local elections by strengthening 38 electoral commissions, professionalizing 20 political parties, and training 4,000 polling agents and 10,000 election monitors. USAID will continue to inform and motivate citizens and voters, and foster participation of women and historically disenfranchised groups. USAID will also implement an election information management system in five sites to reduce opportunities for fraud. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: USAID has established peace zones in five conflict prone areas of the Niger Delta, and trained 286 men and women in conflict management. Groundbreaking work with the Publish What you Pay campaign has engaged the Nigerian Government in dialogue on a framework for bringing greater transparency to the petroleum industry, including independent audits and public access to information. USAID has worked with the national electoral commission to develop and implement policies and procedures for campaign financing that were followed by 20 of 29 registered political parties. Training in research and policy analysis was provided to 336 state legislature staff members.

Additional significant results will be achieved by the end of the program in FY 2009. Through elections support, 60 million Nigerian voters will be able to participate in transparent and non-violent national elections in 2007 and 20 political parties will be governed by internal democratic processes. Through reconciliation efforts a cumulative total of 12,000 youth will have received services such as conflict mitigation training, vocational training, and/or job placement services. Multiple anti-corruption institutions in Nigeria will be strengthened and operate more capably and transparently. The National Assembly will operate more efficiently as a result of training provided to 450 legislators and 350 legislative staff; 200 trafficking victims will have received rehabilitation assistance; and 120 civil society organizations will have successfully represented their constituencies in addressing issues related to elections, community reconciliation, governance, and anti corruption reforms.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Nigeria |
| Program Title: | Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 620-012 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$4,427,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$960,000 DA |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$3,494,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's program to improve livelihoods in selected areas will increase productivity and incomes of small farmers and businesses, and create jobs for thousands of unemployed young men and women. USAID investments will strengthen all components of selected production chains, expand marketing linkages, expand private sector growth and enable Nigerians to fully participate in the market economy. Key activities include promoting sustainable agricultural productivity, developing value-added processing opportunities, and increasing the commercialization of selected commodities. In carrying out the activities described below, USAID will also support populations at risk, engaging previously marginalized communities and fostering the constructive participation of young people at risk for recruitment into extremist groups in northern Nigeria and the Delta region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$960,000 prior-year DA; \$732,000 DA). USAID will provide policy analysis to the Government of Nigeria (GON) to promote change in banking operations and to streamline the microfinance sector, making it easier for more than 10,000 medium and small micro-enterprises (MSMEs) to access credit. This will include technical assistance to improve the capacity of Nigerian businesses to take full advantage of incentives under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and to increase access to regional and international market opportunities. USAID will develop and deliver market-driven vocational training for more than 19,000 youth to foster self employment and increase youth competitiveness in the labor market. Skills training will focus on youth populations in the oil-producing states of the Niger Delta Region as well as in the Northern Region and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). USAID will transfer prior-year funds to the Development Credit Authority to stimulate investment by commercial banks to provide home financing to more than 500 families. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc. and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (primes); and others to be determined.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,483,000 DA). Activities to promote sustainable natural resource management in Nigeria's largest remaining tropical forest will ensure protection of 6,000 hectares of forest through community forest management plans in Cross River State in the Niger Delta. These activities will provide income-generating opportunities to 13 communities representing approximately 8,000 families. The production of cocoa, bush mango and cassava will increase average household income by 50%. Alternative and sustainable agricultural practices will be introduced and encouraged in the communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates for Rural Development (ARD) and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (primes); and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,212,000 DA). In selected states and the FCT, USAID will increase productivity of rice by 50% and cowpea by 100%. Activities will also increase production of dairy products and other selected commodities in up to four Northern States. Production of cassava will increase from the current level of 12.1 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha) to 17 MT/ha in up to five states in the Niger Delta. At least 100,000 farm households will benefit from improved production technologies and over 40,000 hectares will be planted using sustainable practices and technologies, including disease

resistant crop varieties of cassava and cowpeas. Over 50,000 jobs will be created in the agricultural/agro-business sector. USAID will focus on dairy production and commercialization to improve rural family income and the nutritional status of children by increasing milk production per cow from 1.5 liters to 3.0 liters per day. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc., and IITA; and others to be determined.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,244,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand access to critical financial services and credit to MSMEs, including \$1,500,000 in 20,000 new loans. The geographic focus of these activities is the Niger Delta and Northern Nigeria. USAID will continue to support the GON's policy change efforts by providing analysis and increasing the capacity of Nigerian businesses to take full advantage of AGOA incentives and to increase access to regional and international market opportunities. Labor market-driven vocational training and business management skills training for youths will continue in the Niger Delta. Under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative USAID will increase regional and international trade by increasing Nigeria's capacity to reduce trade barriers and work within the parameters of the World Trade Organization agreements. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with private sector entities and partners in the Niger Delta, several Northern States, and the FCT to enhance the competitiveness of key agricultural commodities, including cassava, rice, cowpea, and sorghum as well as dairy products and aquaculture. Over 250,000 farm households will be impacted, with access to improved technologies increasing productivity by 50%. An additional 100,000 jobs will be created. Improving input markets will be an essential part of this strategy, including the provision of competitive, i.e. not subsidized by the government, supplies of fertilizer totaling over 1 million MT, six improved seed varieties, new technologies, the promotion of aquaculture and agricultural credit schemes. Activities will focus on improving the participation and decision making capacity of women and the involvement of unemployed youth. USAID will focus strongly on dairy production and commercialization to improve rural family income and the nutritional status of children. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Agricultural activities launched in 2005 have already reached more than 15,000 farmers and entrepreneurs with training, technical assistance and extension services. USAID technical assistance has allowed Nigeria's largest microfinance institution to provide loans averaging approximately \$120 to more than 12,000 people to start or expand businesses. By the end of 2009, USAID's activities will result in the increased productivity and marketing of cassava, cowpea, dairy products, aquaculture and other commodities by at least 50% and an increase in the number of agro-processing enterprises established through public-private partnerships with commercial banks, oil industry, agro-input suppliers and private sector investors. Producer and processor associations will be strengthened, and women's groups will be key players in the enhancement of private sector growth and development of the agricultural sector. At least 500,000 farmers, approximately 30% of whom will be women, will have opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Over 100,000 hectares of agricultural land will be under improved management practices, and 24,000 hectares of tropical forest and other critical environment will be protected through community forest management plans. Over 250,000 jobs will be created through agricultural, textile and related enterprise growth. Credit will be more accessible to newly created agro-processing enterprises in rural areas. The productivity of cassava, rice, cowpea and other selected commodities will double, resulting in a 25% increase in revenue for participating farmers.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Nigeria |
| Program Title: | HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 620-014 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$1,582,000 CSH; \$53,608,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,600,000 CSH; \$53,608,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID activities will help to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,582,000 CSH). USAID supports the strengthening of the National Tuberculosis (TB) program which focuses on observing patients taking their TB medications and is called the Directly Observable Treatments/Short Course (DOTS) program. This support is provided in an effort to reduce death and disability in the general population, as well as in the especially vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population. USAID also supports the improvement in case-finding and treatment of both TB and HIV/AIDS by strengthening the referral systems between existing treatment programs. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization, and Family Health International (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for further discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen the National TB DOTS program, and improve case-finding and treatment. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, 352 health workers were trained in the treatment of TB. Tuberculosis control services were extended to 522 Local Government Areas (LGAs) nationwide, providing DOTS services in 1,949 treatment centers and TB diagnosis in 589 participating microscopy centers nationwide. The case detection rate of new positive smears rose from 23% to 26.7%, and 80% of smear positive patients were treated successfully. By the end of FY 2009, 5,040 health workers will have been trained. The population covered by USAID's TB control program will have been expanded to 100 million people in 720 LGAs, covering 4,200 health facilities, and the cure rate will increase to 85%.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Nigeria |
| Program Title: | Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 620-015 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$19,962,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$18,077,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2009 |

Summary: USAID's reproductive health and child survival program will continue to focus on improving the quality of service provision by 1) building the capacity of health providers and upgrading and equipping health facilities in up to eight states; 2) increasing access to reproductive health and child survival commodities including contraceptives, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, pre-packaged malaria treatment and vaccines; 3) increasing the demand for these services and products and 4) improving the overall policy environment for the provision of health services. In carrying out the activities described below, USAID will also support populations at risk, engaging previously marginalized communities and fostering the constructive participation of young people at risk for recruitment into extremist groups in northern Nigeria and the Delta region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,856,000 CSH). USAID is improving routine immunizations, by strengthening the capacity of three State Immunization Coordination Committees. USAID is also establishing 370 immunization outreach posts in three states, increasing the number of health facilities providing routine immunization from 75 to 230 and training 2,000 providers on routine immunization, malaria and nutrition. USAID is conducting a pilot program in one state to improve vaccine distribution and supply systems. To address poor nutritional status among Nigerian children, USAID is expanding its program of home-based, prevention-focused nutrition programs. The School Health and Nutrition program will de-worm 150,000 children, treat 7,500 children for schistosomiasis and provide 30,000 children with Vitamin A supplementation in 230 schools. In addition, USAID is providing 140 schools with improved water and sanitation facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International and The Futures Group International (primes); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Science for Health and Creative Associates (subs); and others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$8,067,000 CSH). USAID is expanding obstetric care into additional health facilities in new Local Government Areas (LGAs), training 150 health providers in life saving skills, and launching an important new program for the treatment and repair of 3,300 obstetric fistulae. Same implementers as above; and others to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,661,000 CSH). USAID is scaling up efforts to eradicate polio in Nigeria, which remains the global epicenter of wild poliovirus transmission. Efforts are focusing on strengthening monitoring systems and increased social mobilization in the eight high risk states in the North. In support of the new national anti-malarial treatment policy approved in 2005, USAID has begun the transition to promoting pre-packaged Artemisinin Combination Therapy, in piloting the program in one state, with full transition to all USAID focal states by 2007. USAID is beginning the scale-up of a larger commodity-based program, looking to sell and distribute two million insecticide treated mosquito nets, 50,000 doses of preventive treatment for pregnant women and 800,000 doses of pre-packaged malaria treatment this year. Direct procurement of appropriate drugs for treatment of pregnant women will reach 268 USAID-supported health facilities; 3,050,000 pregnant women and children less than five years of age will benefit from these programs. Principal contractors and grantees:

Population Services International/Society for Family Health, Pathfinder International, The Futures Group International and JSI Research and Training Institute, Inc. (primes); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Sciences for Health (subs); and others to be determined.

Support Family Planning (\$5,378,000 CSH). USAID continues to increase access to and demand for voluntary family planning services by increasing the number of facilities and providers. This entails upgrading and equipping 268 facilities and training 600 health care professionals in long-term and permanent methods and contraceptive logistics management. Additional reproductive health training for 1,000 doctors, nurse-midwives and community based providers addresses life saving skills and integrated reproductive health care. USAID is launching full scale implementation of its national contraceptives distribution program, developing innovative mass media campaigns and working with community-based drug retailers to increase coverage of contraceptives. USAID-provided couple years of protection will increase to 2.2 million. Same implementers as above.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement; a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID will assist an additional 70 health facilities to provide routine immunization, and will maintain support to 370 immunization outreach sites. In addition, USAID will train 3,000 providers and community members in routine immunization, malaria and/or nutrition interventions. USAID will ensure that 30,000 children receive Vitamin A supplementation and provide 159 schools with water and sanitation facilities. Home-based, prevention-focused nutrition programs will be expanded to 23 additional communities in USAID focal states. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$6,946,000 CSH). USAID will train 236 providers in life saving skills and emergency obstetric care, thus ensuring provision of a complete range of services in 335 facilities, and reach 3,500 new clients with treatment and repair of obstetric fistula. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,500,000 CSH). Interruption of the transmission of the wild poliovirus in Nigeria by 2008 is a distinct possibility. To achieve this goal USAID will support the use of a more effective monovalent polio vaccine for most of the North. To combat malaria, USAID will facilitate a full transition to the use of Artemisinin Combination Therapy in all target states, and sell or distribute 900,000 doses of effective, quality pre-packaged malaria treatment for children and pregnant women. USAID will also make 2.2 million insecticide treated mosquito nets available through commercial and public sector channels. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$4,631,000 CSH). USAID support will enable 67 additional health facilities to provide family planning services, bringing the total number of facilities to 335, and 1,200 providers will be trained in aspects of family planning and reproductive health. The USAID-supported national contraceptive distribution program will provide 2.5 million couple-years of protection and contraceptive prevalence will increase to 11% of married women of reproductive age in USAID focal states. Same implementers as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: By FY 2009, USAID's program will cover 58 LGAs in up to eight Nigerian states. Polio will be eradicated and complete immunization coverage will increase to 30%. Child survival interventions, including malaria prevention and treatment, nutrition programs, and routine immunization will reach seven million children under five. Quality family planning and reproductive health services will reach 4.2 million women of reproductive age and 6,800 women will have obstetric fistulae repaired.

Data Sheet

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|--|--|
| USAID Mission: | Nigeria |
| Program Title: | Education and Training |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 620-016 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$6,277,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$7,358,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2009 |

Summary: USAID's education program will address the challenges confronting basic and higher education in Nigeria. Activities will reach 10 million people in up to nine states, primarily in the North and in Lagos State in the south, and the Federal Capital Territory. USAID's program will mobilize and strengthen individuals, communities, public and Islamiyyah schools and institutions of higher education to improve the quality of services, increase demand and access, and improve the overall enabling environment. In carrying out the activities described below, USAID will also support populations at risk, engaging previously marginalized communities and fostering the constructive participation of young people at risk for recruitment into extremist groups in northern Nigeria and the Delta region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,277,000 DA). Under the Africa Education Initiative, USAID will develop, broadcast and support 540 interactive radio instruction programs focusing on literacy development in primary schools, with an audience of 1.4 million pupils; target 3,000 schools, including Islamiyya schools that offer a full academic curriculum; and provide both pre-service and in-service training for 42,800 teachers in child-centered instructional methods and improved teaching methodology. USAID will train the officers of 2,700 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) in financial accountability and community mobilization for schools, and provide 1,400 grants to PTAs for infrastructure improvements, instructional materials, and other learning-related needs. The program will support PTAs in the development and implementation of action plans to improve pupil performance in reading and math, particularly for girls, and will sensitize parents and communities to the importance of educating girls. State-based education management information systems will inform education policies developed by the Federal Ministry of Education. A draft of a national policy on pre-service teacher training will be developed. Principal contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International and The Futures Group International (primes); Creative Associates International Inc., Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Sciences for Health, and Academy for Educational Development (subs), and others to be determined.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement; a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,358,000 DA). Education activities will accelerate in-service teacher training and improve pre-service curriculum and methods. The program will target 4,400 schools, and will train approximately 60,000 teachers and school administrators in improved teaching methodology, school management and supervision. Over 3,000,000 pupils will receive language and mathematics training through radio instruction. USAID will recruit and train 3,600 PTAs and other community groups to support school-based improvements (e.g., infrastructure support, provision of supplemental learning material) and school health initiatives. An additional 2,000 grants will be awarded to PTAs and community groups for these initiatives. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase the Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support selected universities to revise and implement curriculums that reflect market-driven employment options in growth sectors such as agricultural processing and information technology/communications. In addition, USAID will strengthen student-friendly service delivery to mitigate student radicalism and extremism, and assist student leaders and administrators develop the skills needed to resolve issues posed by disaffected and militant student bodies. Activities will foster partnerships between four Nigerian universities and American institutions of higher education. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement; a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Performance and Results: By FY 2009, USAID's efforts will have a significant impact on Nigerian children, women and men within 150 targeted Local Government Areas. USAID's phased approach to improving basic education will reach 3,320,000 students and 64,000 teachers through 5,600 schools, at least 1,375 of which will be Islamiyya schools. A total of eight million students will also be reached through radio instruction. Pupil performance on standard literacy and numeracy tests will increase by 25%. In four universities, 60,000 students will benefit from revised market-driven curriculums. Each university will create or review its strategic plan to incorporate contemporary management practices, support market-driven curriculums and degree programs, provide student-friendly services, and have tools in place to mitigate student radicalism.

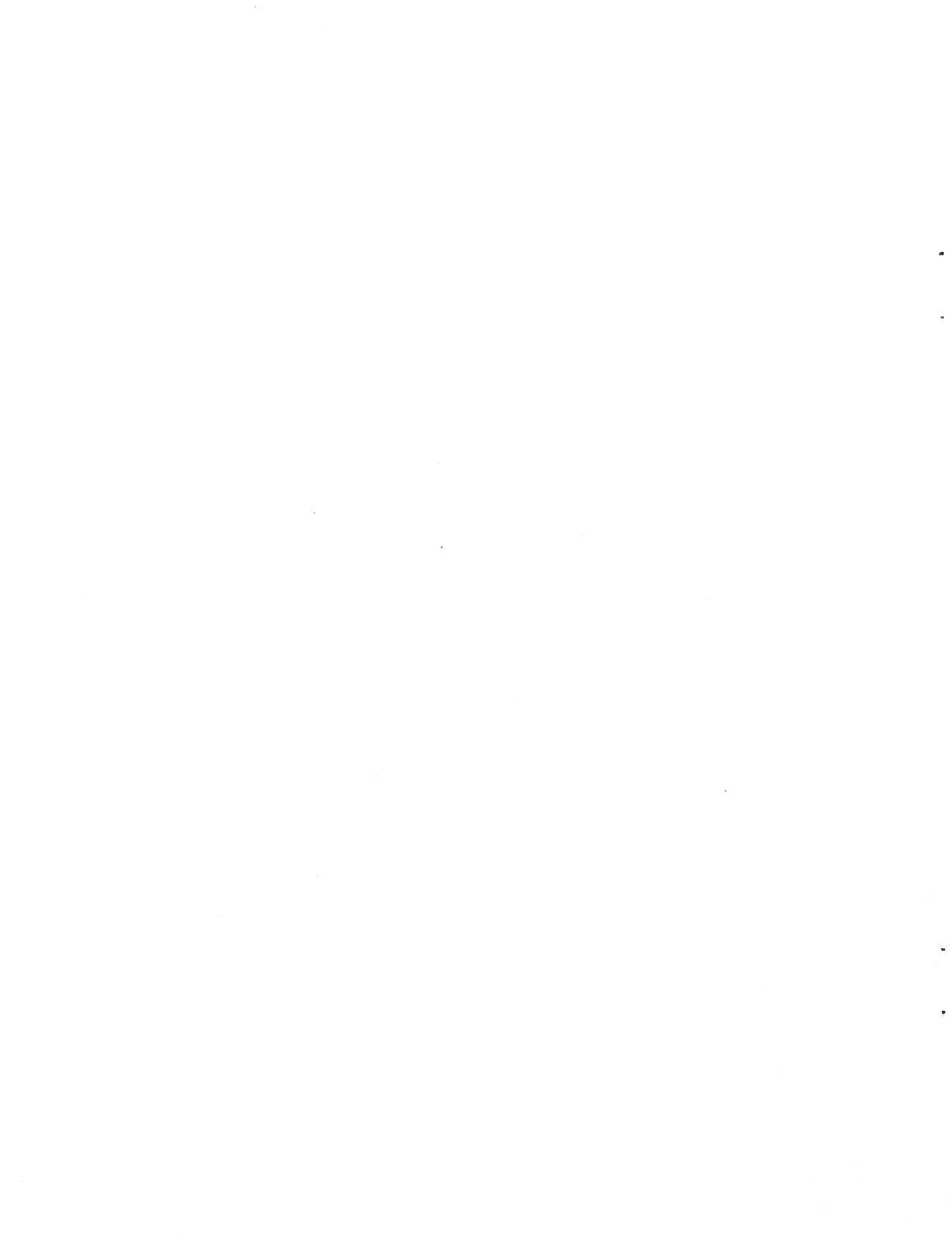
Nigeria PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 32,208 | 28,250 | 21,544 | 19,677 |
| Development Assistance | 15,396 | 14,808 | 14,000 | 21,204 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,971 | 4,960 | 4,950 | 5,000 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 12,682 | 49,315 | 53,608 | 53,608 |
| Total Program Funds | 65,257 | 97,333 | 94,102 | 99,489 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 620-011 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 3,714 | 3,552 | 3,296 | 10,352 |
| ESF | 1,250 | 4,960 | 4,950 | 5,000 |
| 620-012 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 6,786 | 5,778 | 4,427 | 3,494 |
| ESF | 1,721 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 620-013 Basic Education and Health Care | | | | |
| CSH | 23,000 | 26,650 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 4,896 | 5,478 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 620-014 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis | | | | |
| CSH | 9,208 | 1,600 | 1,582 | 1,600 |
| GHAI | 12,682 | 49,315 | 53,608 | 53,608 |
| 620-015 Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 19,962 | 18,077 |
| 620-016 Education and Training | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 6,277 | 7,358 |

Mission Director,
Patrick Fleuret



Rwanda

The Development Challenge

USAID's goal is to increase economic growth and improve well-being. Rwanda is vulnerable due to instability in the region, lack of a public voice for citizens, limited access to land and the legacy of the genocide. It has one of the highest population densities in Africa; most farms are less than one acre and cannot support a family. Rwanda pursues focused development goals with strong donor support. USAID works principally to provide economic opportunities for the largely rural population, fight HIV/AIDS, increase health services for the poor, enroll more children in school and promote citizen participation in local government.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

Multi-Lateral Donors: African Development Bank, African Union, European Union, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, World Bank, the International Monetary Fund.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Rwanda |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Good Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 696-005 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,612,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,648,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's program to improve governance through increased citizen participation will enhance democratic local and national governance, strengthen civil society, and improve community-based reconciliation efforts. USAID will continue to support Rwanda's groundbreaking decentralization program, increase dialogue between citizens and government at all levels, and help civil society organizations (CSOs) increase citizen participation in local and national governmental decision-making. USAID will continue to promote further reconciliation within Rwanda. Efforts to bring justice through the special genocide courts (Gacaca) or the formal justice system for crimes will be coupled with civil society efforts to ease the trauma still pervasive in Rwandan society.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$812,000 DA). Rwanda's long process of reconciliation continues to be a top national priority. USAID is supporting the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission to build its capacity for impartial documentation and research on the reconciliation process. A radio-based program for youth that promotes basic education and literacy using conflict reduction and reconciliation messages is being formulated. Principal contractors and grantees: International Rescue Committee (IRC) (prime); others to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,050,000 DA). Civil society is critical to increasing public discourse, effective service delivery and poverty reduction in Rwanda. USAID is providing technical assistance and training to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in local-level policy and decision-making processes, advocacy skills, grants management, information and communications technology, and the promotion of diversity, gender equality and reconciliation. The program focuses on national and local level civil society organizations working to promote socio-economic activities that produce concrete results at the community level, with a special focus on the role of gender in the reconciliation process. The program also supports interaction between national and local elected representatives and communities. Principal contractors and grantees: IRC (prime) with Seruka (Coming Forward to Give Our Best, a Rwandan NGO) (sub).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$750,000 DA). Rwanda has embarked on an ambitious decentralization program to increase autonomy and service delivery at local levels throughout the country. USAID continues to support local governments to more effectively plan, budget and deliver social services, including health. Assistance to the Ministry of Local Government is helping define national policy development and implementation. Support for local governments is improving the management of community projects and the delivery of services. USAID supports anti-corruption activities that increase accountability and local level oversight that helps to prevent the mismanagement of increased resources that flow to local governments. Principal contractors and grantees: IntraHealth (prime), Research Triangle Institute, Rwandan Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA), ProFemmes (Rwandan Women's NGO), Tulane University, and EngenderHealth (all subs).

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace: (\$148,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the National Unity

and Reconciliation Commission to build its capacity for impartial documentation and research on the reconciliation process. A radio-based education program for youth will continue to provide basic education and literacy using conflict reductions and reconciliation messages. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$900,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to local NGOs in local-level policy and decision-making processes, advocacy skills, grants management, information and communications technology, including the promotion of diversity, gender equality and reconciliation. The program will focus on national and local level civil society organizations working to promote socio-economic activities and the role of gender in the reconciliation process. The program will also support interaction between national and local elected representatives and communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue to support local governments to more effectively plan, budget and deliver social services, particularly health. Assistance to the Ministry of Local Government will continue to work on national policy development and implementation. Support for local governments on the management of community projects and the delivery of services continues. Anti-corruption activities continue to increase accountability and local level oversight to prevent the mismanagement of local government resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: USAID has contributed significantly to an expansion of judicial independence in Rwanda, building on both the Constitution of 2003 and the drastic justice system reform of 2004. USAID supported 1,500 students a year for two years through the President's Africa Education Initiative. Through information and communication technology, USAID has helped to build the capacity of the National Electoral Commission to increase people's access to technologies and information in rural and underserved areas and improve the way the Rwandan government manages its election process. USAID supported "outdoor adventure therapy" activities for youth who show signs of trauma and others who are on the street or at school. The youths have also been given a forum for learning conflict management and psycho-social healing. More than 300 youth from four provinces participated. By the completion of this objective in FY 2009, USAID expects that district and sector level local governments in target areas will be capable of raising and managing a substantial portion of the revenues needed to provide high quality, locally run health care and other services. Members of the public will have the opportunity to engage meaningfully with local government officials in developing services and budgets. Nationally, the Ministry of Local Government and other line ministries will pursue a continuing, harmonized policy of administrative and fiscal decentralization across the country. Levels of tension among citizens will be decreased through improved income generating opportunities in target areas, therefore more secure economic status, community reconciliation programs, and by the ability of the government to assess the success of its policies based on annual surveys of social cohesion. More than 400 small grants to community service organizations will deliver critical services to local communities.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Rwanda |
| Program Title: | Health and HIV/AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 696-006 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$7,163,000 CSH; \$41,660,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$7,729,000 CSH; \$41,660,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: The health program strengthens the decentralized health system for family planning, reproductive and child health, malaria, HIV/AIDS and nutrition. It improves access, quality and sustainability of basic health services. Major components reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, improve the quality and sustained use of family planning, reduce malnutrition among children, mothers and people living with HIV/AIDS, and prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Communication initiatives improve health promotion and disease prevention practices, increase care seeking behavior and strengthen the referral and counter-referral system. Special emphasis is placed on community level HIV/AIDS prevention and care mobilization.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID improves the quality of and access to services and financing for newborn and child health, nutrition, and micronutrient supplementation. New programs combat the intermittent presumptive treatment of malaria. Nutrition programs provide high micronutrient crops for demonstration and dissemination. The Ministry of Health receives assistance in developing and implementing new child health guidelines. USAID continues to provide training and technical assistance at the national and local levels to support the decentralization of the health sector; provide methods for financing and increase access to community-based health insurance. The number of Rwandan health care professionals trained to the Masters of Public Health level in-country in collaboration with a U.S. university will increase. Principal contractors and grantees: IntraHealth International (prime), Tulane University, EngenderHealth (subs); Partnership for Child Health Care (prime); and ORC Macro (prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID is increasing access to and the quality of reproductive health interventions and assist the Government of Rwanda (GOR) to expand the range of services available, both in health care units and in communities. A new fistula activity is being launched to save more women and girls from this significant cause of morbidity. Nutrition programs target pregnant women. Principal contractors and grantees: IntraHealth International, EngenderHealth (primes), and Tulane University (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,663,000 CSH). USAID is working with the GOR to promote primary prevention and treatment for malaria through the decentralized health service system, training of health care providers, and improvement of national treatment protocols. USAID trains health care professionals in epidemiology and biostatistics to increase capacity in national disease surveillance. Principal contractors and grantees: IntraHealth International (prime), Engender Health (sub), and Tulane University (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$2,000,000 CSH). Rwanda is one of the most densely populated country in Africa. USAID helps create voluntary demand for family planning services, assures a consistent supply of

contraceptives, and trains health care workers in family planning service delivery to extend coverage nationally. Policy assistance to the Ministry of Health helps implement new family planning policies and build staff capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International (prime); Georgetown University (prime), Johns Hopkins Program in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (subs), IntraHealth International (prime); and Futures Group (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to improve the quality of and access to services and financing for newborn and child health, nutrition, and micronutrient supplementation. Programs in intermittent presumptive treatment of malaria will continue. Nutrition programs will continue providing high micronutrient crops for demonstration and dissemination. USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance at the national and local levels to support the decentralization of the health sector, provide methods for financing and increase access to community-based health insurance. USAID will continue to increase the number of Rwandan health care professionals trained to the Masters of Public Health level through an in-country degree-granting program in collaboration with a U.S. University. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition: (\$2,129,000 CSH). USAID will continue to increase access to and the quality of reproductive health interventions and assist the GOR to expand the range of services available, both in health care units and in communities. The fistula activity will continue to save women and girls from this significant cause of morbidity. Nutrition programs will target pregnant women. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with the GOR to promote primary prevention and treatment for malaria through a decentralized system, training health care providers, and improving national treatment protocols. USAID will continue training health care professionals in epidemiology and biostatistics to increase capacity in national disease surveillance. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue creating voluntary demand for family planning services, assuring a consistent supply of contraceptives, and training health care workers in family planning service delivery to extend coverage nationally. Policy assistance to the Ministry of Health will continue help to implement new family planning policies and build staff capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Nationally, contraceptive prevalence rates went up dramatically from 4.3% to 9.8%. With USAID support, the GOR is implementing a new family planning strategy and established a maternal and child health unit which is responsible for national guideline development and monitoring and evaluation of health service delivery. USAID also: championed the revision of national nutrition guidelines to address the particular needs of vulnerable populations including people living with HIV/AIDS; launched the five-year decentralized community-based health services program in 2005 to provide integrated maternal child health services at local levels; and bolstered the national immunization program, strengthening quality assurance in routine vaccination. Child immunization rates for specific vaccines rose to 87% nationally. Fifty-nine thousand people, including orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, received care and support, up from 14,000 last year. Almost 16,000 people are receiving anti-retrovirals nationally. One hundred thirty-three thousand women were treated to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. By the end of this objective in FY 2008, a decentralized health system providing improved access to quality, sustainable basic health services will be in place.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Rwanda |
| Program Title: | Rural Economic Growth |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 696-007 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,240,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,295,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's rural economic growth program focuses on value-added agriculture. Targeted production, processing and marketing assistance support productive enterprises in key commodities such as specialty coffee, chili peppers, and essential oils. Value-added processing through off-farm employment provides the first source of cash income for many rural women. By strengthening the financial sector, targeted agribusinesses have access to credit and rural enterprises expand through micro-credit. P.L. 480 resources are fully integrated into the program to improve rural infrastructure and raise agricultural competitiveness through lower transportation costs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,540,000 DA). Rwanda seeks to provide increased economic opportunities in rural areas as part of its long term strategy for economic growth and export promotion. USAID is expanding and diversifying export-oriented agribusinesses targeting key commodities such as specialty coffee, chili peppers, and essential oils. USAID is identifying other rural income generating opportunities in proximity to Nyungwe National Park that contribute to both rural economic transformation and biodiversity conservation. Programs build upon regional efforts which promote international trade under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, and improved regional transportation. P.L. 480 resources are being used to promote food security and income through enterprises that process wheat, rice, and dairy for local sale and consumption. Principal contractors and grantees: World Relief (prime); others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$700,000 DA). USAID's assistance to the national agricultural research institute ends in FY 2006, and new activities will work on increasing production for crops where market demand is established and has the potential to grow. These include coffee, chili peppers and essential oils. In addition, soil conservation measures, such as terracing of steep hills, funded by P.L. 480 combat the number one constraint to Rwandan agriculture - poor soil fertility. The regional famine early warning system is providing food security and rainfall monitoring information that helps local producers and authorities accurately predict crop yields and potential rainfall shortages. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,000,000 DA). To give Rwandan enterprises, cooperatives and groups greater access to credit so that they can expand, USAID is scaling up "best practices" in rural finance. This will help to increase the client base, particularly in the underserved agriculture sector, and among underserved borrowers, notably women. USAID is building the capacity of microfinance institutions (MFIs) to increase savings mobilization and help make credit available to enterprises, women's solidarity groups and village banking structures. Using a combination of financial services and information technologies, USAID is leveraging private sector resources to expand village phone availability in rural areas to create employment and increase incomes. USAID is planning to build on the first successful effort to mobilize lending for the agriculture sector through a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee. A new \$450,000 DCA is being developed to expand the program which is unleashing much needed private capital in the agricultural sector. Principal contractors and grantees: World Relief, Women's Investment Fund, and Grameen Foundation (primes).

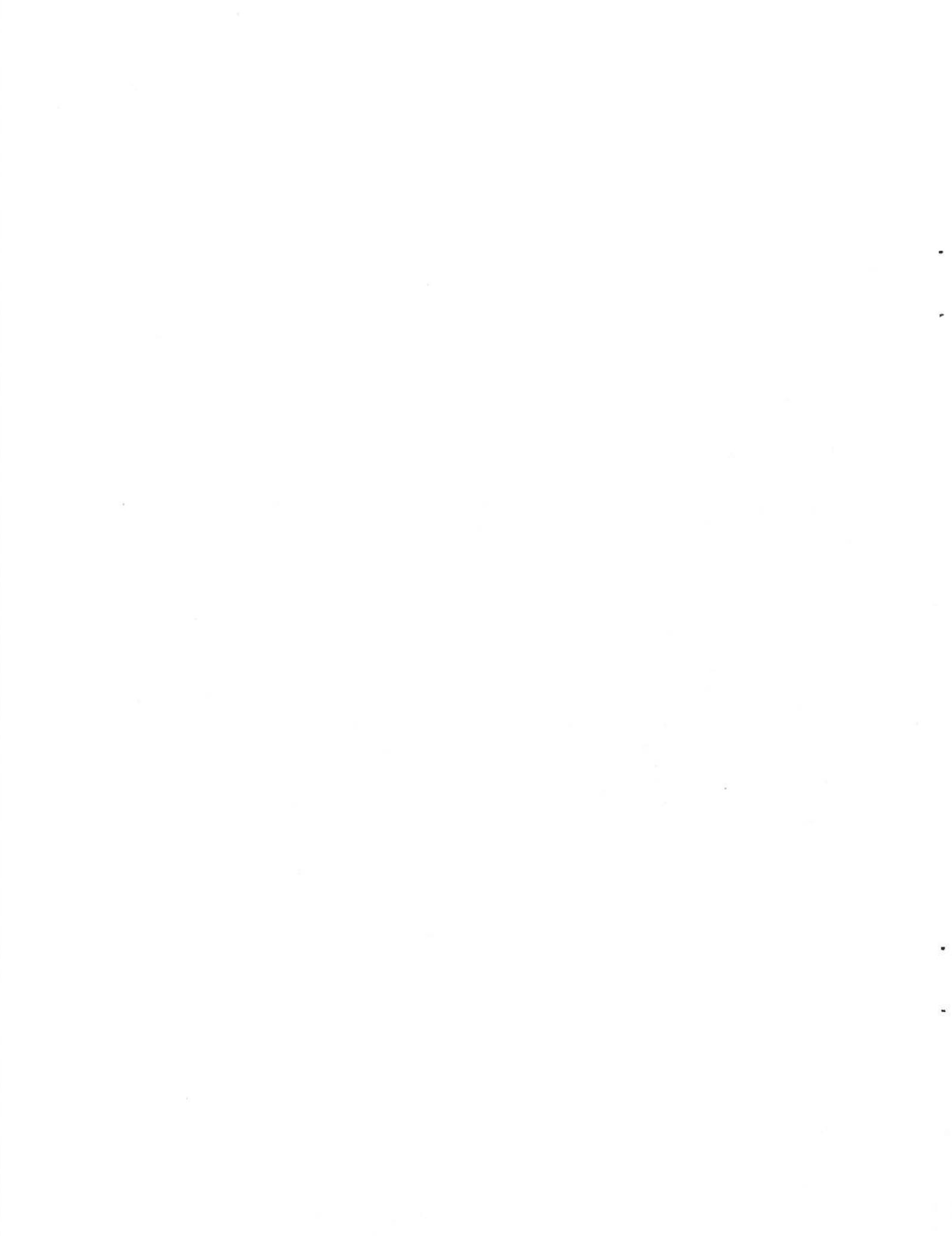
FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,000,000 DA). Agribusiness programs will be developed to replace those that ended in FY 2006. The principal agricultural sub-sector will remain specialty coffee, although other opportunities in chili peppers, essential oils, and handicrafts may also be pursued. The focus of this new phase in USAID's support to Rwandan agribusiness will be on sustainability by building the capacity of local firms to compete in international markets without USAID assistance. USAID will continue work on a biodiversity activity around Nyungwe National Park that contributes to both economic growth as well as biological conservation by focusing on the tea, honey and tourism sectors. P.L. 480 resources will continue to be used to promote food security through value-added processing of wheat, rice, and dairy products. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue to increase production for crops where market demand is established and growing. These include specialty coffee, chili peppers and essential oils. P.L. 480 resources will fund dissemination of nutritionally enhanced varieties for people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable populations to assist the transition away from direct food distribution for those healthy enough to farm. Through the regional famine early warning system, USAID will continue to monitor the food security situation and play an active role in the Government of Rwanda's Disaster Management Unit. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$695,000 DA). USAID will design a new activity for microfinance targeting loans to the rural poor. USAID will continue to extend credit to targeted agribusinesses through a new loan guarantee facility using the DCA program. Micro credit activities will increase access to finance for people living with HIV/AIDS through scaled up activities benefiting from a partnership with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Principal contractors and grantees: World Relief (prime); others to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's program to foster rural economic growth in Rwanda shows results in the agricultural and financial sectors. USAID's processing and marketing assistance to the specialty coffee sector have attracted premium international buyers, with two cooperatives being awarded Black Apron promotions by Starbucks. Specialty coffee exports grew from a starting point of no production in 2001 to \$1.8 million in 2004 and is expected to reach \$10 million in 2008. Price per pound in 2005 increased 11% to \$1.50. USAID's targeted loan guarantee to agribusinesses has been so successful that the Government of Rwanda and the Dutch Embassy have decided to fund a similar program. Targeted agribusinesses will have received over \$6 million in credit that was not available before and micro-credit will reach over 400,000 underserved clients, notably women. Rural economic transformation around Nyungwe National Park will enable local communities to increase their incomes. By the completion of the objective in FY 2008, Rwanda will be in a stronger economic position as a result of higher production and productivity in selected commodities.



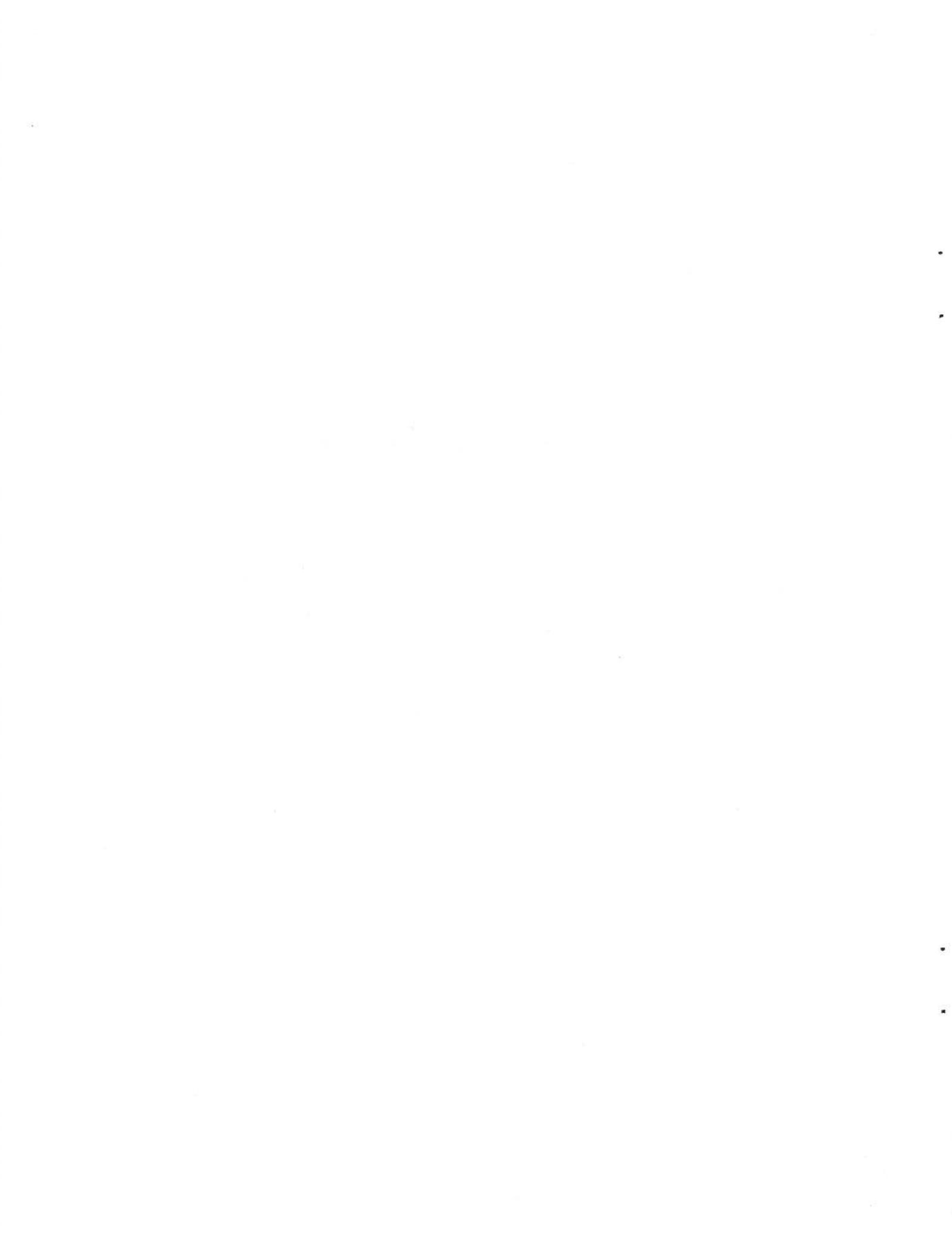
**Rwanda
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 13,300 | 7,100 | 7,163 | 7,729 |
| Development Assistance | 5,727 | 5,680 | 5,852 | 3,943 |
| Development Credit Authority | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 9,384 | 29,365 | 41,660 | 41,660 |
| PL 480 Title II | 14,579 | 14,000 | 11,758 | 15,000 |
| Total Program Funds | 44,134 | 56,145 | 66,433 | 68,332 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 696-005 Democracy and Good Governance | | | | |
| DA | 2,525 | 2,927 | 2,612 | 1,648 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 696-006 Health and HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 13,300 | 7,100 | 7,163 | 7,729 |
| GHAI | 9,384 | 29,365 | 41,660 | 41,660 |
| 696-007 Rural Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 3,202 | 2,753 | 3,240 | 2,295 |
| DCA | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Mission Director,
Kevin Mullally



Senegal

The Development Challenge

Senegal, a majority-Muslim democracy, has long been one of the most stable countries in Africa. USAID's objective in Senegal is to boost economic growth while improving social conditions. Impediments to achieving higher growth include a business environment that is not attractive to investors, a fragile natural resource base, and an insufficient capacity to export. USAID's program promotes policy reforms to improve the business environment, helps communities and entrepreneurs generate income from the sustainable use of natural resources, and helps small and medium-sized businesses compete in export markets. A healthier and better educated population is key to achieving and sustaining economic growth, and USAID's health and education programs are working towards that goal. USAID will also continue to work towards securing a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Casamance region, which would help attract investment to Senegal.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: France, Japan, Canada, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, China.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the European Union.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Senegal |
| Program Title: | Decentralized Quality Health Services |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 685-003 |
| Status: | Last Year of Expenditure 2005 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$642,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1998 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: This will mark the eighth and final year of a USAID health program that is improving decentralized health services in Senegal. In 2006, USAID will complete ongoing activities in HIV/AIDS, child and maternal health, nutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, family planning, and health financing; and embark upon a new health program which is currently being designed.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$392,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 health districts to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. USAID will work with communities, non-governmental organizations and public and private health care providers to improve and expand provider practices and public knowledge of childhood disease prevention and treatment. Building on a pilot test, USAID will scale up community management of child pneumonia in 18 health districts, and of malaria in eight health districts based on the new Government of Senegal (GOS) policy for malaria treatment. USAID will continue to promote Vitamin A supplementation as part of community-based growth promotion and nutrition activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (prime); The Manoff Group, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Save the Children (SC) and Tina Sanghvi Ltd. (TSL) (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$250,000 CSH): USAID will assist the National AIDS Council and the Ministry of Health to 1) implement a survey of high-risk groups to estimate the level of HIV infection in high risk groups and assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the members of these groups; 2) conduct an evaluation of the current HIV surveillance system; and, 3) fund the ongoing sentinel site surveillance activity. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: An end-of-program assessment conducted in March 2005 documented impressive results achieved in child survival, maternal health/family planning, HIV/AIDS, and decentralized health financing. According to the evaluation, the USAID Health Program has been very effective in providing technical assistance and collaborating with the GOS and local communities. This has resulted in a significant and positive impact on the health status of the target Senegalese populations and on Ministry of Health policies.

USAID has assisted Senegal in providing critical services to prevent HIV/AIDS, in expanding care and treatment; and in significantly increasing the percentage of assisted births and the vaccination rate of children under five. A total of 10,360 persons used voluntary counseling and testing services as of August 2005. The tuberculosis cure rate increased from 70% in 2002 to 76% in 2004. Routine immunization coverage continues to improve in USAID-assisted areas, reaching 74% in Ziguinchor and 71% in Louga in 2004, as compared with the country-wide average of 59%. The successful treatment of childhood pneumonia by community health workers in four test districts prompted the GOS to revise protocols to

allow community health workers to treat pneumonia nationwide. Insecticide-treated bed-nets have helped prevent malaria for women and children, and the treatment and cure of tuberculosis has been expanded.

USAID's efforts to decentralize and strengthen local community ownership and financial support for health programs have led to progress. Twenty-four local government units in three health districts that had previously received assistance in developing and managing their health plans "graduated" in 2004. Among those graduated government units, 18 continue to draft, implement, and finance their own health plans and budgets without technical support from USAID. Community insurance has also expanded, both in terms of services provided and number of beneficiaries included. The number of persons benefiting from these insurance programs increased from 39,834 in 2004 to 53,738 in 2005. Community insurance organizations provided insurance for a full range of preventive and curative services to their beneficiaries in 2005. The 123 associations of community healthcare workers (ARPVs) established by USAID worked successfully through 2005 to deliver key health messages to 110 communities. Health care associations signed contracts to perform these tasks, and a total of over \$400,000 was disbursed to associations, whose members are increasingly recognized as valued health professionals. Research indicates that the formation of associations has improved community health workers' performance and improved clients' perception of ARPV activities.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Senegal |
| Program Title: | Economic Growth and Natural Resource Management |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 685-011 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$5,719,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$7,346,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID/Senegal's economic growth and natural resource management program is designed to spur economic growth by developing Senegal's trade capacity and by improving the business environment. At the local level, the program will expand economic opportunities by helping citizens generate income from local resources, connect to markets, manage the country's natural resources, and govern more effectively. To promote conditions for export-oriented, job-creating economic growth, the program will provide a combination of training, technical assistance, and small grants to: 1) increase trade of agriculture and natural resource products; 2) improve sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity; 3) improve the policy environment for businesses and investors; and 4) increase the transparency and accountability of how resources are managed.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$297,000 DA). USAID will support key stakeholders to encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to adopt and implement legislation that reduces corruption and creates a business environment that can attract investment. USAID will build the capacity of the GOS to develop at least one public-private partnership in FY 2006 to promote more efficient provision of public goods and services. Principal contractors and grantees: International Resources Group (IRG) (prime); JE Austin (JEA), LTL Strategies (LTL), Enterprise Works (EW) (subs).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$956,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to increase marketing, financing, and management skills of at least 400 businesses. The program will improve competitiveness by promoting policy reforms, improving access to market information, and reducing regulatory trade barriers. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); JEA, LTL, EW (sub).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,500,000 DA): USAID will provide training and technical assistance to help local governments manage natural resources. Local land use conventions for two local governments and six forestry management plans will be developed. A nationwide biodiversity assessment and an integrated coastal zone management activity will be started in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); Winrock International (WI), Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) (subs).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,808,000 DA): USAID will provide technical assistance, training and small grants to promote agricultural diversification and production. Production and marketing will be strengthened for natural and high-value agricultural products, increasing revenues of partner enterprises by 225%. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); WI, CLUSA, JEA, LTL and EW.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$500,000 DA). USAID will increase the capacity of businesses to export their products through training and technical assistance and by promoting policy reforms that will encourage foreign direct investment in Senegal. USAID will help businesses develop export markets and develop joint ventures. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$358,000 DA): USAID will support local organizations to increase transparency and accountability in the delivery of government services. Studies, workshops, and public debates will be conducted to generate interest in and understanding of these issues and build capacity of the organizations to effect change. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$300,000 DA): USAID will undertake activities (studies, workshops, and debates) to create and improve mechanisms for citizens to engage their local governments. USAID will also support a local consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide the public with information on how to register and participate in the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$955,000 DA). USAID will continue its economic growth policy reform activities to help businesses be more competitive. Program emphasis will continue to be placed on designing and implementing public-private partnerships for better management of public services. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,190,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide appropriate technical assistance to businesses to help them respond to market opportunities, improve movements of goods to market, and increase the value of their products. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID will continue technical assistance to increase management capabilities of local governments for coastal and forest resources and expand into one new region, emphasizing sites with significant biodiversity. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,200,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will continue to be directed at promoting high-value and non-traditional agricultural crops; and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for targeted products. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,001,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be directed at promoting trade of high-value products to the export markets. Local institutions will improve standards, certification, and quality control measures. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to increase transparency. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$200,000 DA). USAID will undertake activities (studies, workshops, and debates) to create and/or improve mechanisms for citizens to engage their local government. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The microfinance assistance program that ended in FY 2005 is still having a significant impact. During 2005, the number of clients served by 52 USAID-assisted microfinance institutions grew by 31% to 639,830, the amount of savings deposits grew by 39% to \$125 million, and the value of loans increased by 44% to \$142.4 million.

By the end of FY 2010, direct foreign and domestic investment will be increased, leading to a sustained \$4,500,000 per year export market for selected products in the African, European, and U.S. markets, with total sales having an international retail value of approximately \$10 million. Revenues of local producers of export products will be raised by 200%. A large part of the remaining forested areas and coastal zones (approximately 2.5 million hectares) will be under legally recognized land use management plans that address biodiversity conservation and increase rural business revenues by 250%.

Data Sheet

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Senegal |
| Program Title: | Improved Health of Senegalese People |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 685-012 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$13,359,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$14,183,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's health program will address the basic health challenges facing Senegal, focusing on improving maternal and child health; improving access to family planning; reducing the incidence of new infections of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB), as well as the hardships associated with these diseases; and improving the performance of the country's health systems.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$1,409,000 CSH): USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 health districts to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. USAID will work with communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and public and private health care providers to improve provider practices and public knowledge of disease prevention and treatment. USAID intends to enter into partnerships with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pfizer to scale up community management of pneumonia and malaria nationwide. USAID will assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) to adopt and roll out a new policy on newborn care resulting from USAID pilot interventions. USAID will continue to strengthen district-level health activities with a focus on local ownership and sustainability of the health financing program. In addition, USAID will help consolidate the 123 private associations of rural health promoters to secure and further sustain critical health promotion activities. USAID will help create and expand community health insurance programs to make a full range of health services more affordable. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$800,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to obstetric services, including post-abortion care, at all levels of the health care system. The prevention of malaria, through both the provision of cost-subsidized insecticide treated bed nets and systematic preventive treatment for pregnant women, will remain a key component of USAID's efforts to improve maternal health in Senegal. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,959,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and material support to the MOH National Tuberculosis Program to strengthen and decentralize TB services. USAID will work to help implement Senegal's current malaria treatment policy and begin treatment with new drugs and updated protocols, including the use of Artemisin Combination Therapy (ACT). USAID will provide grants for NGOs to better inform populations about the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,317,000 CSH). USAID will assist the National AIDS Program in its ongoing efforts to further decentralize voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services, and to reinforce behavior change through information, education and communication activities. The program will support an annual nationwide social mobilization campaign aimed at de-stigmatizing VCT and PMTCT; fund information, education and communication activities targeting youth and other at-risk groups at 22 sites in six regions; open four additional VCT centers in partnership with other donors; reinforce case management of sexually

transmitted infections (STI) in 21 health districts; and support the effective implementation of decentralized care and treatment in four regions. In collaboration with its Food for Peace program, USAID will provide nutritional and psychosocial services to 10,000 persons affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID and the Centers for Disease Control will finance an evaluation of the current approach for estimating HIV prevalence and develop a quality assurance system. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Family Planning (\$2,874,000 CSH). USAID will work to ensure that Senegalese families have access to a full range of contraceptive methods to achieve their desired family size. USAID will pilot test the Standard Days Method (SDM) using cycle beads in hopes of offering a more effective "traditional method" to couples who choose not to use a hormonal method of contraception (such as oral contraceptives). Greater emphasis will be placed on expanding the role of the private sector as providers of family planning services as well as expanding the range of products available in pharmacies through social marketing. Finally, USAID will work to increase the availability of contraceptive supplies at the community level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will train health care workers in targeted health districts to prevent and treat childhood illnesses with particular focus on newborn care and acute respiratory infections. USAID, in collaboration with MOH authorities, will also expand the approved role and skills of community health workers to make up for the continuing shortage of doctors and nurses. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$860,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the strengthening and expansion of prenatal and birthing services at the clinical level. USAID will work to ensure that important micronutrients such as iron are added to appropriate foodstuffs (micronutrient fortification) to improve the nutritional status of women prior to pregnancy. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,190,000 CSH). USAID will work with the National Tuberculosis Program to further strengthen facility-level services and to move toward directly observed treatment where appropriate. USAID will assist the MOH to effectively implement and monitor ACT as a first line treatment of malaria at both the clinical and community levels. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,808,000 CSH). USAID will develop a new program based on the U.S. Government's (USG) interagency strategy for Senegal and the priorities of the National AIDS Council. USAID will reinforce prevention activities with a focus on VCT, PMTCT, and interventions targeting high risk groups. USAID will reinforce care and support activities including nutritional support to AIDS-infected and affected persons. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$2,325,000 CSH). USAID will improve family planning services at both the clinical and community levels and further explore the demand for additional methods. At the community level, USAID will expand the availability of a range of contraceptives. Same implementers as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: An end-of-program assessment of the current USAID health activities revealed impressive results achieved in child survival, maternal health/family planning, HIV/AIDS, and decentralized health financing. This follow-on program will continue to address Senegal's basic health challenges. It is expected that HIV prevalence will remain below 1%; infant mortality will decrease from 61/1000 to 45/1000 by 2010; maternal mortality will decrease by 20% by 2015; and contraceptive prevalence will increase from 10.3% to 20% by 2010.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Senegal |
| Program Title: | Better-Educated Youth |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 685-013 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$13,010,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$5,000,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: The program aims to 1) increase the supply and demand for basic middle school education; 2) improve the relevancy of teaching to the socio-economic needs of the country; 3) improve the quality of learning and teaching, especially in science and technology; and 4) increase transparency and improve governance and participation of local communities and governments in middle schools and Koranic schools. It particularly seeks to make basic education more accessible for girls and unemployed youth. To achieve this objective, USAID will construct new middle schools in remote rural areas in up to four underserved regions of Senegal, specifically, Fatick, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Tambacounda as well as renovate and/or expand existing schools. The program will promote reforms in the science curriculum, the provision of learning materials, in assessment and selection practices, and in the training preparation of science teachers and school principals. Lastly, the program will encourage the participation of local communities and governments in more transparent management and financing of basic education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$11,000,000 DA). To assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) in its efforts to increase the capacity of middle schools to accommodate 10% more students (half of them girls) each year, USAID will build up to 25 new schools and renovate existing schools in rural and urban areas of the target regions. The program will continue to address the difficulties experienced in making water and electricity available for certain schools. USAID funds will be used to increase and enhance science and technology education in the targeted regions; improve the curriculum and learning environment; provide teaching and learning materials; and train school teachers and principals as part of this major effort. The USAID program will assist in improving the relevance of science education and increase the number of students in scientific and technical high schools by 25%. The program will support social mobilization campaigns in the four target regions to promote local ownership of schools built or rehabilitated with local Ministry of Education (MOE) staff, students and communities. USAID will support the MOE in developing performance standards and designing and implementing training programs with all key implementing partners and stakeholders. USAID will fund a needs assessment for selected Koranic schools; provide textbooks and learning materials; and support training sessions for trainers to improve the teaching and learning conditions in the assisted schools and support campaigns to mobilize communities to increase participation in the management of Koranic schools.

While pursuing a Global Development Alliance (GDA) with the MOE and the national telecommunications company (SONATEL), USAID anticipates expanding the scholarship program by providing 200 additional scholarships to socio-economically disadvantaged high school girls and funding mentoring and leadership training programs to further support girls' education. Through the GDA with Microsoft, USAID will support increased use of computer technology, the Internet, and science education in assisted schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime); TOSTAN (sub).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,010,000 DA). USAID will assist school management committees in developing and implementing more transparent school maintenance and supervision systems in each of the 30 targeted local communities. In that regard, USAID will develop a training plan focusing on: 1) an ethical code of conduct; 2) roles and responsibilities of school

management committees; 3) principles of school preventive maintenance; 4) mobilization and transparent management of resources for effective school operations; and 5) local community design and implementation of school improvement plans. USAID will also work closely with MOE partners and regional trainers to put in place a follow-up system to ensure that trained school management committees are able to assume their decision-making and monitoring roles and that they are provided with additional support if needed. Principal contractors and grantees: AED (prime); TOSTAN (sub).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID will expand the construction program by building and/or renovating an additional ten schools in the target regions. The program will strengthen local community capacities to mobilize financial and material resources to build and equip more schools, or renovate existing ones so that more students can be enrolled. USAID will help MOE partners to identify and mobilize additional resources to support the design and implementation of a new science and technology policy and related curriculum. With USAID's material and technical assistance, it is anticipated that more teachers and school administrators will be trained in science and the use of computer technology in the three target regions. The program will pursue the GDA with Microsoft to expand the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to all targeted schools in the three regions; and will assist local communities in setting up ICT and science clubs to make ICT and science training available to students all year long. The GDA with SONATEL will be pursued and 300 additional scholarships will be provided for girls from low income, rural families to attend middle and high schools. USAID will continue to support Koranic schools by training more teachers and providing a greater number of youth with market-relevant job skills. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$500,000). USAID will raise the awareness of local communities and governments on middle school reform and transparency issues; and enhance the capacities and skills of MOE staff in the target regions and the management committee members in 30 local communities to be more effective partners. USAID will consolidate, revise and finalize training modules for school management committees tested in targeted communities. USAID will train and provide materials to regional task teams to ensure that they train the target school management committees to fully assume their roles and responsibilities in the decentralized context. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The Middle School Education program exceeded its performance targets in building and equipping 18 new middle schools and renovating eight existing facilities six months ahead of schedule. This allowed more than 3,000 new students to attend middle schools located within walking distance of their homes, thus resulting in increased enrollment, especially of girls (36% of total new enrolment versus 34% for the previous year). The percentage of Grade 6 students transitioning into middle school in the target regions increased significantly, 45.7% actual versus 39% planned. Overall, the USAID program made excellent progress in training middle school teachers, reaching 21.9% compared to its planned target of 14.2%. The program provided in-service training for 745 teachers, school principals and trainers of teachers. In addition, 604 new teachers were trained in basic teaching techniques, while school principals were trained in improved school management techniques.

It is expected that at the end of the program, in FY 2010 there will be an increase in middle school enrollment. More than 25,000 children, half of them girls, who previously were unable to continue their education will be enrolled in middle schools located not farther than two kilometers from their homes. With a 70% increase in the number of middle school teachers using improved education methods, rural middle schools will deliver quality education. This will result in an estimated 8% increase in the promotion rate of middle school students. Schools will have relevant teaching materials, including computers and internet access. A total of 30 middle schools in targeted areas will be managed by local committees; and middle schools with increased community support will increase from 10% - 70%. USAID's support for expanded access to information technology and for broadening the curricula in Koranic schools will result in a greater number of youth with market-relevant job skills in farming, sales and the crafts industry.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Senegal |
| Program Title: | Casamance Peace Process Advanced |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 685-014 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$825,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$900,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's Casamance peace-building program is contributing towards efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the 24-year conflict in Senegal's southern region. USAID is a trusted partner for peace, having been active in the region when most other donors had pulled out. The peace-building program is a key component of USAID's strategy in Senegal as the lingering conflict is a major impediment to the country's efforts to achieve transformational development. USAID's support will engage national, regional, and local actors and target key stakeholders from the Government of Senegal (GOS), the Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC, the rebel group), and civil society for a series of targeted capacity building activities that will help to facilitate the peace process and respond to the drivers of the conflict. Continued close collaboration between USAID and the State Department will greatly enhance program success.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$825,000 DA). Working in close collaboration with the State Department and other U.S. Government agencies, USAID will help the GOS and MFDC leadership improve their negotiation skills in order to resolve their conflict and negotiate a sustainable peace settlement. At a more grassroots level, USAID will fund conflict resolution workshops and activities that bring together community leaders and members from all ethnic and political groups to identify ways of bringing a permanent end to the conflict.

USAID will ensure that programs in the Casamance focus to the greatest extent possible on the current drivers of the conflict, including underlying motives such as the drug trade, smuggling and other entrenched economic interests, political disenfranchisement, and cultural discrimination. Through health, education, and economic growth programs, USAID will address some of the critical socioeconomic needs of the Casamance. These programs will all utilize peace-promoting approaches to programming, and, where possible, target those people who are promoting conflict.

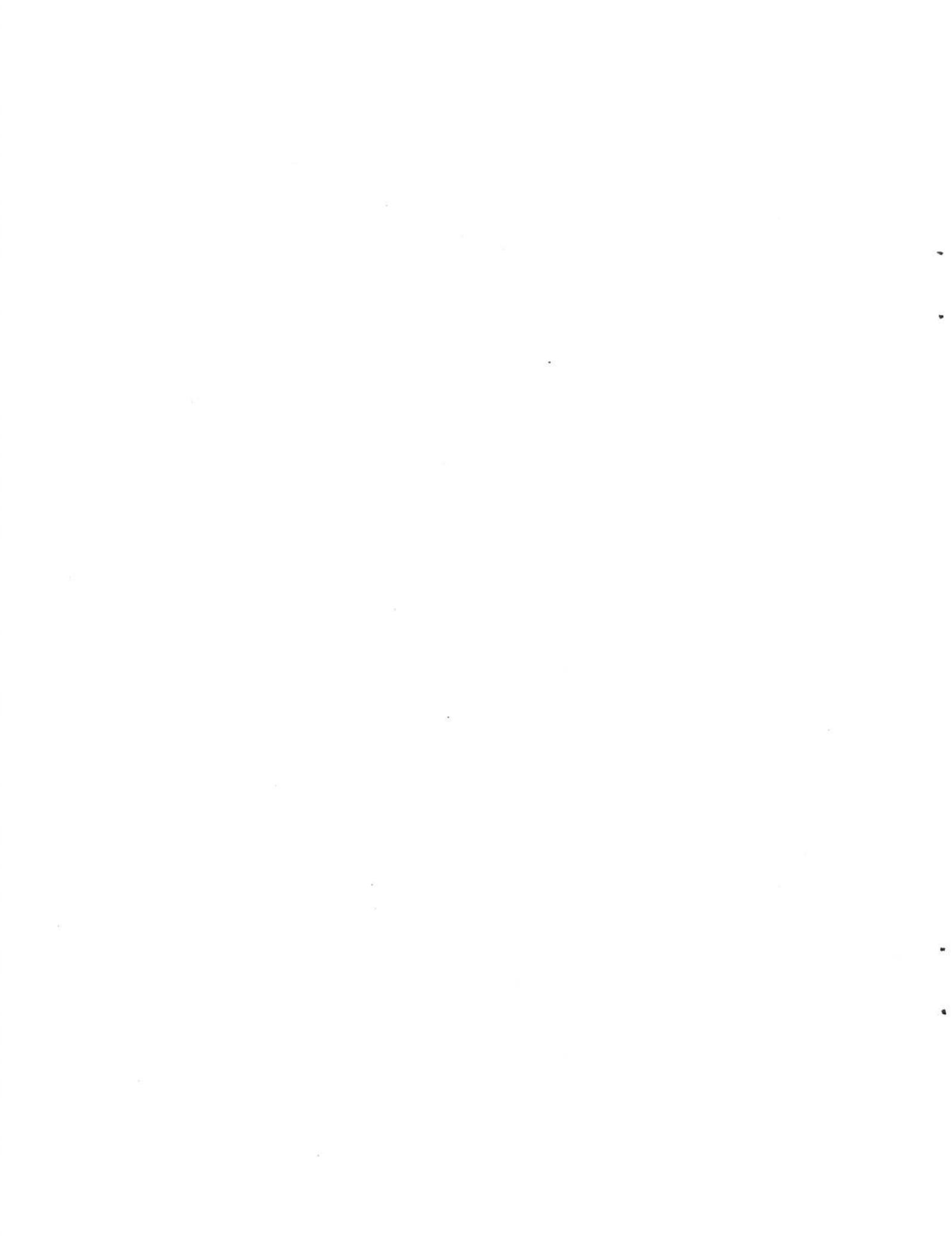
Specific activities will include: training in negotiation and conflict resolution of 50 key stakeholders; 25 in-depth workshops with current trainees; support and technical assistance for five key regional and community leaders who can effect change at the national level, especially women; and support and technical assistance for civil society actors who play an essential role in the peace process as advocates for a sustainable resolution to the conflict, including advocacy for the redress of economic inequalities and for combating entrenched interests that could continue to encourage or instigate violence. Activities will build on diplomatic efforts by the State Department and will be implemented in coordination with ANRAC, the Government of Senegal's coordinating agency for the Casamance, and other donors. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$900,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the on-going activities from 2006, making adjustments according to the progress made in achieving a sustainable peace agreement. As part of a transition to an eventual post conflict period, USAID will promote conflict resolution and peace-building through popular mediums (radio, drama groups, etc.) to promote reconciliation and healing in the wake of prolonged conflict, and to promote traditional cultural peace-building values. USAID will also provide support to consortia of civil society organizations in the Casamance region that advocate for increased citizen participation in the democratic process, thereby increasing political empowerment of the local population and mitigating the chances of conflict returning. There will also be a continued focus on the economic drivers of the conflict in the form of advocacy for alternatives to illegal economic activities that have taken root in the region over the 24 years of instability. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID support is expected to contribute in vital ways to an eventual lasting peace in the Casamance.



Senegal PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 14,675 | 14,775 | 14,001 | 14,183 |
| Development Assistance | 13,896 | 12,995 | 19,554 | 13,246 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| PL 480 Title II | 275 | 2,269 | 3,749 | 3,500 |
| Total Program Funds | 29,246 | 30,539 | 37,304 | 30,929 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 685-001 Private Enterprise | | | | |
| DA | 5,441 | 3,573 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 685-002 Democracy and Local Governance | | | | |
| DA | 3,253 | 5,745 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services | | | | |
| CSH | 14,675 | 14,775 | 642 | 0 |
| 685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution | | | | |
| DA | 1,132 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 685-010 Middle School Basic Education | | | | |
| DA | 4,070 | 3,177 | 0 | 0 |
| 685-011 Economic Growth and Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 5,719 | 7,346 |
| 685-012 Improved Health of Senegalese People | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 13,359 | 14,183 |
| 685-013 Better-Educated Youth | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 13,010 | 5,000 |
| 685-014 Casamance Peace Process Advanced | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 825 | 900 |

Mission Director,
Olivier Carduner



Sierra Leone

The Development Challenge

Rebuilding a nation to embrace good governance and promote democratic values, peace, security and economic growth across all levels of society is the challenge facing the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and the international donor community. The GOSL, with international support, has demonstrated its commitment to rebuilding the nation by adopting a three-year roadmap contained in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). However, corruption, abuse of power and disrespect for human rights are still rampant. Most youth and women are unemployed and marginalized. Sound management practices for generating national revenues to improve security and economic growth are absent. Most Sierra Leoneans believe the root causes that led to the violent civil war have not been adequately tackled.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, France, Italy.

Multi-Lateral Donors: European Union (EU), World Bank (WB), United Nations Integrated Office of Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), UNHCR, UNDP, World Food Program (WFP), African Development Bank.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Sierra Leone |
| Program Title: | Strengthening Good Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 636-003 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$297,000 CSH; \$3,756,000 DA; \$5,940,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$307,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$300,000 CSH; \$3,820,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: In FY 2006, USAID created a new governance strategic objective that integrates all elements of the USAID Sierra Leone program. Under this single objective that runs through FY 2008, USAID will work with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) to: 1) increase disenfranchised youth and women's participation in and demand for good governance (including the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections), transparency and accountability at the local and national levels; and 2) reduce discontent and ensure engagement of more citizens in the political process while increasing transparency and fairer distribution of benefits nationwide (e.g., youth/women job creation, community development fund, etc.). Specifically, in the involved sectors (e.g., agriculture), the USAID program will address decentralization, corruption, accountability, transparency, increased access to information, and better management of natural resources, with special attention to the alluvial diamond sector. The USAID program will promote respect for human rights to combat attitudes and practices that condone abuse, with activities like alternative dispute resolution. In addition, funding will be provided to support the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$5,940,000 ESF). The program will provide funding to support the operations of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. Using funds obligated in previous years, USAID will address corruption, primarily in Sierra Leone's mining sector, by strengthening the ability of the GOSL and local communities to manage diamond resources. With other donors, USAID will continue to test the government's political will to remain engaged in dialogue with other principal stakeholders. Through USAID support, a High Level Steering Committee on Diamonds, comprised of top government officials, donors and diamond sector stakeholders, will encourage and create fair and transparent processes consistent with best practices in the industry. USAID will continue to support the Kimberly Process to encourage legitimate and transparent trade in diamonds. Rehabilitation of infrastructure will help to promote transparent and responsive economic activities, modeled on best practices that will strengthen the participation of marginalized youths. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International (MSI).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,715,000 DA; \$297,000 CSH). USAID will support the Regional Information and Community Centers (RICCs), which encourage and promote citizen participation by hosting public meetings/events addressing the needs of the community and at the same time serving as an information resource center. Local communities will develop their own Community Plans for Participation in Governance by defining their own priorities and the steps they would take to resolve them. USAID will provide assistance to advance the establishment of additional community radio stations in Kono and Tongo alluvial diamond mining fields and ensure effective media networks. USAID will increase agricultural production and stimulate economic growth to benefit private-sector entrepreneurs, local farmers' organizations, women's and youth groups and small scale businesses (e.g., youth and women job creation). Child Survival and Health Funds (CSH) funds will be used to enhance the health of children in order to make them become productive citizens. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI, Search for

Common Ground (SFCG), CARE International Consortium, Helen Keller, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,041,000 DA; \$307,000 prior year ESF). The USAID program will continue to build on the gains of previous years by broadening community-based political participation. USAID funding will enhance the responsiveness and institutional capacity of newly-formed local government councils and civil society by promoting open debate, improving the expertise of local Ward Committees, providing effective advocacy skills to community based organizations, bridging the gap between national and local institutions (such as engagement with Parliament) and informing citizens of their rights and responsibilities. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI and SFCG.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

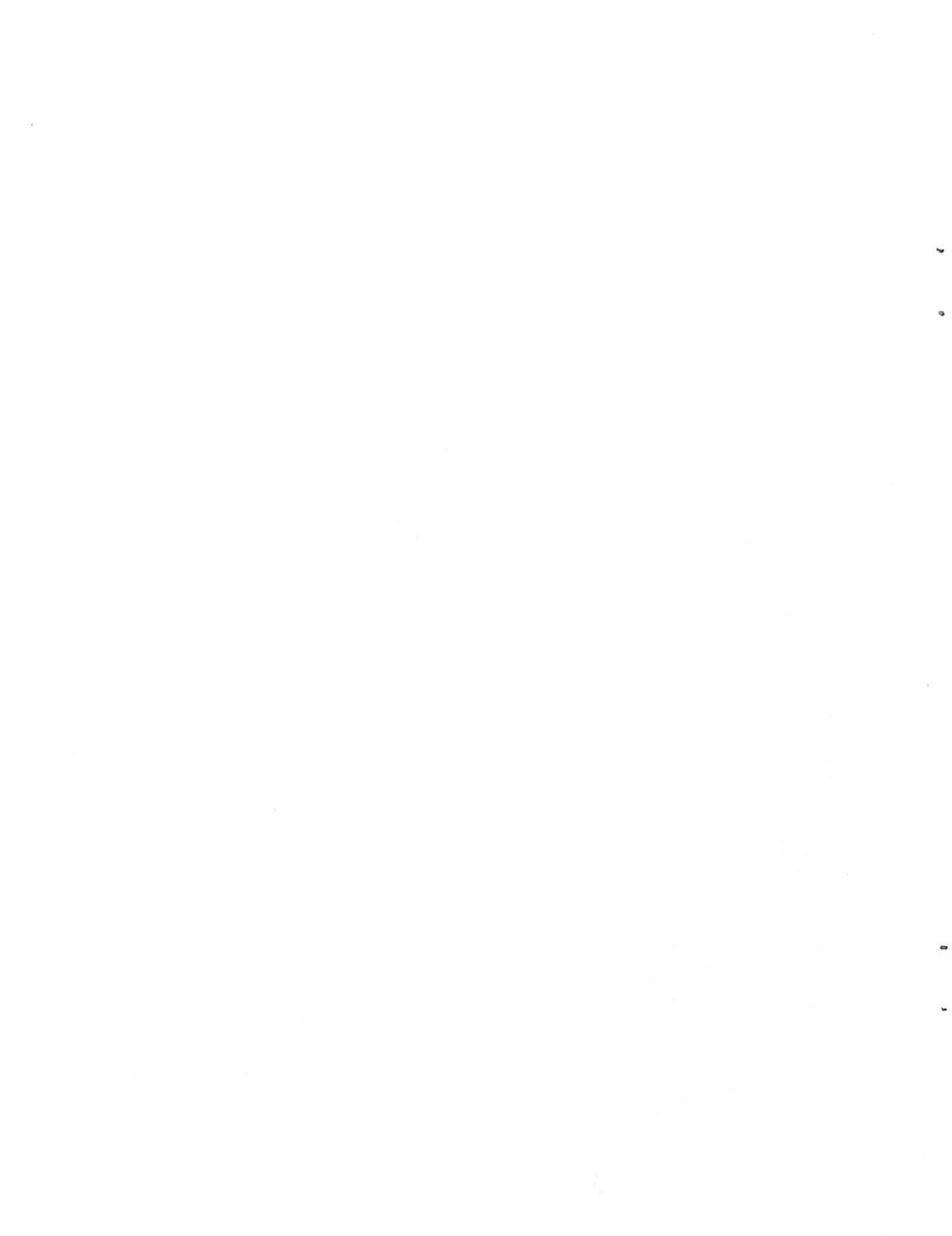
Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will expand anti-corruption activities beyond the diamond sector with the aim of increasing citizen's access to justice and to address key human rights issues, and mismanagement in local and district governance processes. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI and SFCG.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$700,000 ESF). USAID will fund activities that will engage and support civil society in the electoral process (e.g., Local elections). Support will continue for electoral reforms and processes and related logistical support. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,744,000 DA; \$300,000 CSH; \$300,000 ESF). USAID will continue its nationwide multimedia civic education and public information campaign to promote informed participation in local governance. Technical assistance and materials will be provided to promote community radio. Additional efforts to promote good governance, protect human rights and promote access to justice will also be applied. USAID will undertake activities to stimulate local economies, support the re-establishment of productive enterprises, continuing to rebuild war-affected populations. Activities will include providing micro-credit, business skills and related training to entrepreneurs (particularly women and youth). USAID will promote effective management of forest and rehabilitation of mined-out areas with a focus on addressing governance and youth employment issues. CSH funds will be used to enhance the health of children in order to make them become productive citizens. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI and SFCG.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,076,000 DA). USAID will continue activities which provide good governance, civic training and advocacy skills for local councils, community leaders, civil society organizations and community participants to ensure responsive governance, transparency and accountability at all levels of the GOSL. The program will continue to work with Ward Committees and their councilors to bridge the divide between the citizens and their leaders. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2008, peace, security and stability will be better entrenched, war-affected communities will be strengthened to make them economically and socially viable, with women and youths being key stakeholders in the decision-making process. Agriculture production will increase through the provision of improved market information systems to farmers. The business environment will improve through the establishment of focused micro-enterprises interventions and the equipping of local micro-enterprises institutions. Through decentralization programs, district councils will be more responsive to citizens' needs, the mining sector will become increasingly transparent and responsive to the needs of local communities, and the successful undertaking of free and fair Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Elections will increase the accountability of politicians as well as improve citizens' confidence in the political process.



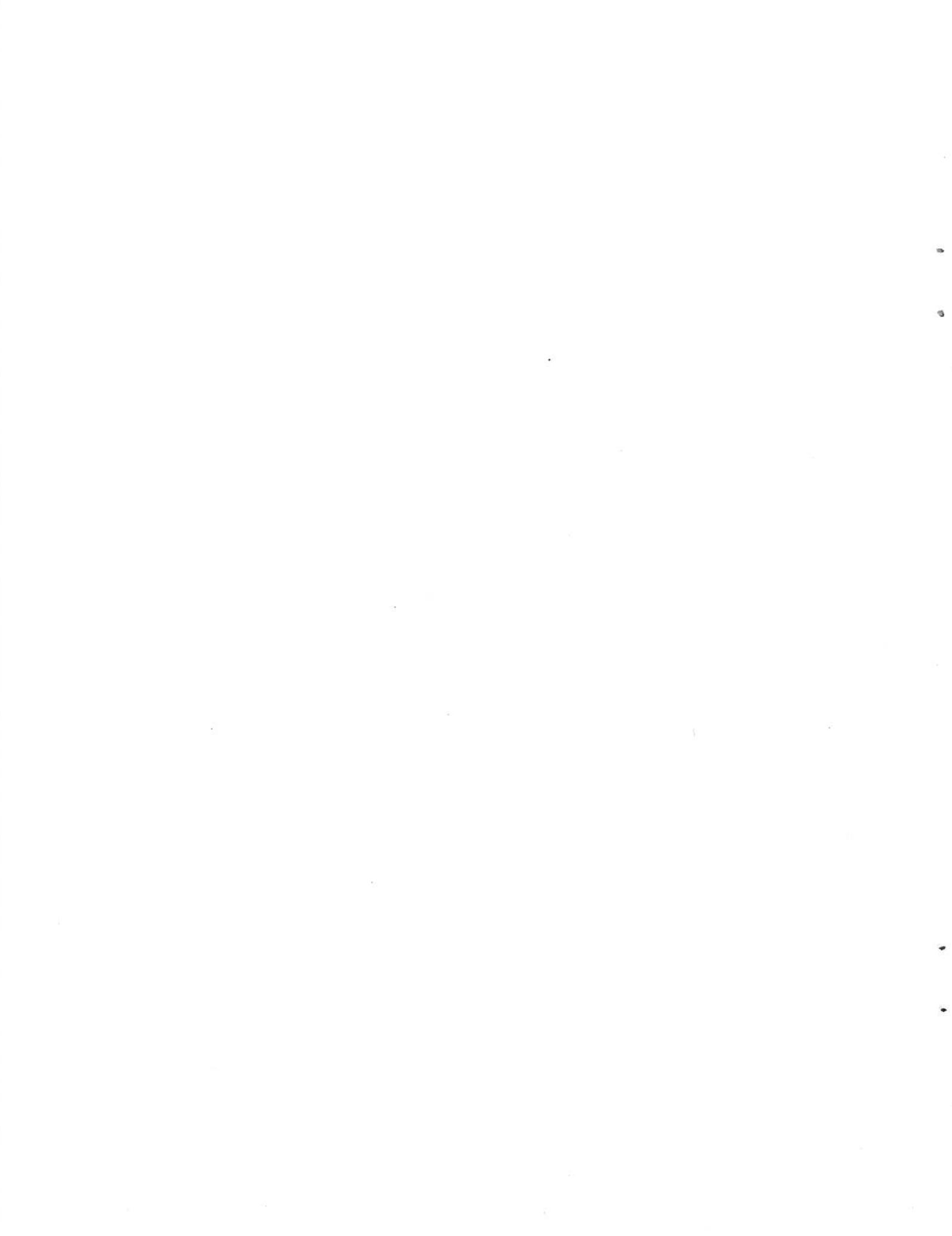
Sierra Leone PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 100 | 100 | 297 | 300 |
| Development Assistance | 3,685 | 4,600 | 3,756 | 3,820 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,971 | 5,952 | 5,940 | 2,500 |
| PL 480 Title II | 12,953 | 13,277 | 7,051 | 11,000 |
| Total Program Funds | 21,709 | 23,929 | 17,044 | 17,620 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 636-001 Reintegration | | | | |
| CSH | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 1,868 | 2,758 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 3,260 | 0 | 0 |
| 636-002 Strengthening Democracy | | | | |
| DA | 1,817 | 1,842 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 2,971 | 2,692 | 0 | 0 |
| 636-003 Strengthening Good Governance | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 297 | 300 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 3,756 | 3,820 |
| ESF | 0 | 0 | 5,940 | 2,500 |

Mission Director,
Jack Winn



Somalia

The Development Challenge

The main objectives of U.S. assistance to Somalia are: to mitigate the continuing internecine clan conflict through support to alternative methods of dispute resolution; and to improve the capacity and accountability of Somali civil society to deliver essential services to the Somali people. Obstacles include the lack of a unified, stable government and large portions of the country controlled by individual warlords. USAID will strengthen organizational and leadership capacities of civil society organizations working to resolve conflict and provide essential services. It will also expand access to basic education for over 400,000 primary school age Somali children through high quality radio education programs.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United States, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Somalia |
| Program Title: | Reinforce Conflict-Mitigation Capacity |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 649-007 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$1,100,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,571,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2007 |

Summary: USAID will strengthen the organizational and leadership capacities of civil society to manage and peacefully resolve conflict. USAID will foster Somali civil society organizational networks to avert and resolve conflict while promoting basic human rights. Activities will be directed at strengthening the capacity of grassroots civil society to pressure Somalia's leaders to peacefully resolve conflict.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$100,000 DA). USAID will provide funds to support the United Nation's multi-donor Somalia Coordination Secretariat which facilitates the development of policy and operational coordination for peace, reconciliation, and development activities. Support includes modalities to work with the emerging transitional government institutions. Principal contractors and grantees: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will reinforce the capacity of Somali civil society to provide basic social services as a means of promoting peace and mitigating conflict. Workshops and other events to encourage local communities to peacefully resolve problems rather than resorting to violence will also be held. USAID will provide training and small grants to grassroots civil society organizations to promote community development and will support civil society networks across the country to bolster civil society's collaboration with existing local authorities with the aim of reducing the influence of violent extremism. USAID will target women and youth groups in its programming and will provide support for peace media. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE (prime) and others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide funds to support the UNDP multi-donor Somalia Coordination Secretariat. Principal grantees and contractors: UNDP.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,471,000 DA). USAID will focus on the delivery of and accountability for social and economic development services and build the capacity of community leadership structures to effectively identify and monitor projects. USAID will continue to empower civil society to participate, accountably and transparently, in public decision-making. Institutional and leadership training and small grants to implement community-based development initiatives will be provided. USAID will target women and youth groups in its programming and will also provide support for polio prevention. USAID will strengthen media to emphasize tolerance and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Because of their long and rich oral tradition, Somalis are avid radio listeners, and radio broadcasts are the most effective means of reaching a largely illiterate population. The program will develop effective and broad-reaching radio programming and have a positive impact on promoting peace within Somalia. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE, UNDP (primes) and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID strengthened 10 civil society organizations (CSOs) to more effectively contribute to good governance in Somaliland, an autonomous region in the north; this was accomplished by improving the CSOs' ability to deliver essential services to Somali communities in collaboration with Somaliland authorities. Policy change was influenced by encouraging and supporting public advocacy for participation by women in the political arena and spearheading a campaign for the adoption of a non-governmental organizational code of conduct by Somaliland's parliament. USAID also rehabilitated four health posts and improved services in these posts, providing increased access to maternal health and child survival services to more than 24,000 women and children. Sixty-four traditional birth attendants were trained on safe delivery practices, and 26 community health workers were trained on identification and treatment of minor illnesses; as a result, referral cases to main hospitals in Somaliland are on the increase. USAID also rehabilitated eight water sources and storage tanks close to primary schools; as a result, more girls now have the opportunity to attend formal schools rather than spend their days in search of water. USAID improved community-based reconciliation efforts throughout Somalia by supporting a multi-donor effort that engaged a broad cross-section of Somali people in public discussion and a range of conflict mitigation techniques. USAID supported the strengthening of political parties and ensured a free and fair process in multi-party legislative elections in September 2005. By the completion of this objective in FY 2007, USAID expects to improve the ability of local institutions, governmental and non-governmental, to provide basic social services, thereby improving the confidence of people in these institutions. With greater confidence in local institutions will come a decline in the potential influence of extremists.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Somalia |
| Program Title: | Improve Access to Essential Services |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 649-008 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$945,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,000,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2007 |

Summary: USAID will improve access to and the quality of basic education in Somalia through an inter-active radio education program and will undertake teacher training, curriculum work and programs to encourage Muslim girls to attend school. USAID will rehabilitate schools in targeted vulnerable communities and increase the level of community participation in the management of school infrastructure.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$945,000 DA). Education in a fragile state such as Somalia is an essential service that provides both short and long-term benefits. In the short-term providing education protects children, provides a stabilizing and positive force for families, and promotes conflict resolution. In the longer term, education equips children with basic skills and attitudes that will lay the foundations for Somalia's social, political and economic development. USAID will implement innovative high quality radio education programs for primary school students and teachers in targeted areas of Somalia. Teacher training, curriculum development and programs to encourage girls to attend school will be undertaken. Principal contractors and grantees: Educational Development Center, Inc. (EDC) (prime).

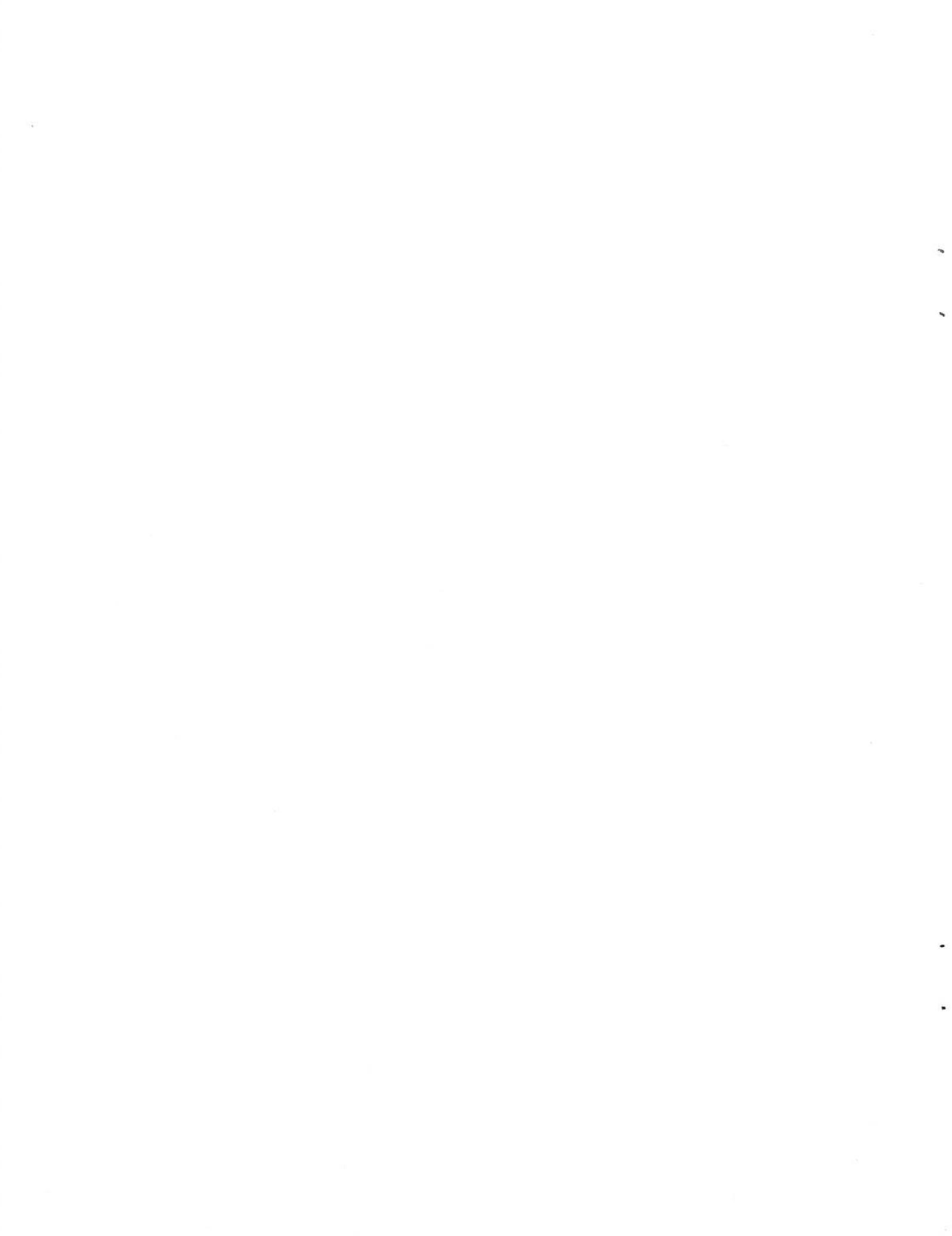
Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to improve access and quality of basic education through an innovative inter-active radio education program for primary school students and teachers in targeted areas of Somalia. USAID will undertake teacher training, curriculum development and programs to encourage girls to attend school. USAID will also improve access and quality through the rehabilitation of schools in targeted vulnerable communities, including the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities at schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID rehabilitated 15 schools in three regions of Somaliland. The rehabilitation included construction of classrooms and latrines and distribution of furniture and school support kits; communities were provided training for community education committees. Nineteen girls who were enrolled for a two-year teacher-training course completed their first year of training. The girls' scholarship package included payment of school fees, provision of uniforms, and provision of a stipend for transport, accommodation and books. Upon completion of training, the girls are expected to return to their home villages and teach at the schools that were rehabilitated under the Somaliland School Improvement Plan. This is expected to encourage other girls from the villages to pursue teaching as a profession. An inter-active radio education program was launched in October 2005 that aims to reach 65,000 primary school students in the first year. A girls' scholarship program under the African Education Initiative was launched in Somaliland and Puntland in late 2005 that will provide scholarships to 600

female students. By completion of this objective in FY 2007, radio education will be available and providing quality education to children in all parts of Somalia.



Somalia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Development Assistance | 899 | 5,000 | 2,045 | 2,571 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PL 480 Title II | 22,836 | 26,286 | 4,997 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 24,835 | 31,386 | 7,042 | 2,571 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 0 | 2,351 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 649-005 More Productive Livelihoods | | | | |
| DA | 799 | 2,549 | 0 | 0 |
| 649-006 Humanitarian Assistance | | | | |
| CSH | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 649-007 Reinforce Conflict-Mitigation Capacity | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | 1,571 |
| 649-008 Improve Access to Essential Services | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 945 | 1,000 |

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson



South Africa

The Development Challenge

South Africa is an emerging market and regional powerhouse with abundant natural resources and well-developed financial, legal, energy, and transport sectors. Despite 11 years of democracy and 28 successive quarters of economic growth, deep economic and social fissures from the apartheid era persist. USAID uses technical assistance, training and innovative partnerships to address South Africa's key constraints of high unemployment, uneven access to services, high crime rates and HIV/AIDS.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Japan.

Multi-Lateral Donors: European Union, World Bank, United Nations.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-001 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$5,173,000 DA; \$1,287,000 ESF; \$500,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1996 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: In July 2004, 10 years after the peaceful transition from apartheid, South Africa began experiencing sporadic outbursts of often violent protests in its townships and shantytowns. Much of the continuing unrest is due to pent up frustration about the ineffectiveness of local government service delivery. Crime, which increased dramatically after 1994, has leveled off, but remains a serious problem in South Africa. The murder rate in South Africa is the second highest in the world, and the number of rapes reported to police in the 12 months ending in June 2005 was 4.5% higher than the previous year. According to the 2004 Institute for Security Studies' "National Victims of Crime Survey", where results were drawn from a sampling of South African households, corruption is the second-most experienced crime after burglary, and it affects business confidence as well as trust in public officials. USAID assists the South African Government to address these issues by promoting and supporting anti-corruption reforms and strengthening civil society and the justice sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID will fund two schools of journalism to open one resource center for investigative journalism and train 75 media practitioners in investigative journalism skills and will award at least three grants to South African organizations for innovative work in anti-corruption. Principal grantees: Pact, Inc. (prime) and Idasa (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,265,000 DA). USAID's program to strengthen civil society works in tandem with its local government efforts to improve governance at the local level. USAID is training leaders of nearly 50 community-based organizations in basic organizational, fundraising, and advocacy skills and will facilitate introductions to their local councils to initiate joint problem-solving relationships. Each leader will, in turn, train leaders from at least two other community organizations. There are upwards of 100,000 civil society organizations in South Africa, most of which are engaged in service delivery at the community level. However, nearly all are experiencing financial hardships due to low levels of donations. USAID will support a program implemented by a South African grantee to harmonize the complex and inaccessible legal framework governing nonprofit organizations. This program will help to resolve legislative contradictions and improve the administration and disbursement rates of South Africa's two key governmental grant-making bodies thus ensuring that central funds reach civil society groups in a timely manner. In addition, because South Africa has a weak history of philanthropy and private giving is not commensurate with the size of the South African economy, USAID will support advocacy efforts of a local non-governmental consortium to increase tax incentives in order to stimulate private philanthropy. Principal grantees: Pact, Inc. (prime) and Idasa (sub).

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$2,178,000 DA, \$1,287,000 ESF). FY 2006 funding will be used to address the problem of gender-based violence through support for a pioneering South African model that delivers both assistance and access to justice for rape survivors. With Development Assistance funds, USAID will complete its program to assist the South African Department of Justice to improve its internal

administrative processes by training 100 magistrates and 50 court officials in South Africa's new courthouse administrative regulations; opening a national Justice Center to train future prosecutors, magistrates and court officials; and expanding the use of computerized case flow management. With Economic Support Funds, USAID will give at least five grants to three types of South African programs: victim empowerment programs that assist victims of rape and abuse to obtain access to justice; diversion programs for first-time offenders; and programs that prepare sex offenders for reintegration into society. Development Assistance funding will also be used to open 12 additional community courts and to prepare 20 qualified women and black legal practitioners to be eligible for appointment as judges. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute and Business Against Crime (primes).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,430,000 DA). USAID-funded programs are central to South Africa's efforts to respond to widespread dissatisfaction and improve the performance of the local sphere of government. Working in 23 municipalities, jointly selected with the South African Government, USAID will field experts to provide hands-on technical assistance and on-the-job training to assist local councils. This activity will result in advanced credit control systems, enhanced local economic development planning, better use of information technology, and increased revenue flows. Principal contractor: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: Since the beginning of this program, USAID support in restructuring South Africa's court system has led to an 11% reduction in the case backlog in district courts, from 133,556 in FY 2000 to 119,050 in FY 2004, thus ensuring that South Africans have better and faster access to justice. More recently, USAID has trained over 390 prosecutors in specialized tactics to prosecute corruption and in the use of plea bargaining. USAID's anti-corruption programs continue to help restore public confidence and investment in South Africa. A USAID-supported forensic auditing unit has uncovered 172 cases of corruption in the last two years. Forty two of these cases have been, or are being, prosecuted, and 34 are being investigated; four of these cases have resulted in convictions to date. Over the life of the program, USAID has provided key technical assistance to help South Africa draft legislation that establishes the framework for local governments to raise revenue and provide services to their citizens. During FY 2004, the fourth and final major piece of legislation, aimed at increasing municipal revenue, was signed into law. USAID complemented the legislation through direct assistance to 94 municipalities to help local authorities respond to community needs. Assistance resulted in increased revenue collection, improved delivery of services and more productive interaction with citizens and community groups. In FY 2005, USAID trained leaders of 45 community-based organizations in a range of skills including fundraising. As a result of this program, those groups raised over one million dollars in cash and in-kind contributions, of which 75% came from the private sector, for programs to help families affected by HIV/AIDS, to alleviate poverty and other important local initiatives.

By the end of the program, the municipalities receiving USAID assistance will be managing local government affairs in a transparent, accountable manner with increased revenue. Nationally, the enabling environment for civil society will be improved through reforms of the nonprofit tax, legal and government administrative frameworks. A greater number of civil society organizations will be receiving increased inflows of funding either through private donations stimulated by tax breaks for charitable giving, or from higher levels of government grants. A Center of Excellence for Justice will be established where prosecutors, magistrates and judges will be trained. USAID's efforts will be guided by the need to end the program with sustainable activities to continue strengthening governance and civil society beyond the USAID program. With USAID assistance, the South African Government will have formed innovative public-civic partnerships with South African nonprofit organizations with mutual interests and a willingness to provide services responsive to the needs of the criminal justice system. Important USAID programs to 1) responsibly reintegrate convicted sex offenders back into society, 2) divert first-time offenders into alternative sentencing, and 3) assist victims of gender-based violence are among those on which the South African Government may continue to rely.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-002 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$7,909,000 DA; \$550,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1996 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: During the nearly 50 years of apartheid, black South Africans were excluded from receiving quality education in most disciplines. Despite high enrollment rates after the end of apartheid, educational quality remains a critical issue. The vast majority of black students still attend schools with inferior facilities, poorly trained teachers, and inadequate supplies of learning materials. USAID's education program supports the transition from an inferior and unequal education system to one offering quality learning programs. Supporting the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI), USAID provides training for teachers to improve their knowledge and pedagogical skills, particularly in literacy, math, science and technology, and helps produce learning materials in local languages. USAID programs also deliver technical assistance to strengthen management and governance structures in schools and tertiary institutions. USAID works to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on education by funding direct training of teachers and parents and scholarship programs for vulnerable AIDS-affected primary school girls and boys.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,909,000 DA). USAID supports basic education in four of South Africa's poorest provinces. In FY 2006, USAID will train up to 1,083 teachers as "master teachers" in four, five-day residential training programs during South African school breaks. The master teachers will then extend the training they have received to an additional 2,644 teachers in their own and nearby schools using what is known as a cascade training system. The teachers will use student-centered approaches to teach numeracy and literacy for grades one to three, and math and science subjects for grades four to six (and for grades 10-12 in a pilot project in one province), reaching approximately 192,000 students. Teachers will learn how to integrate HIV/AIDS messages throughout the other subject areas they teach as part of USAID-sponsored training. Through the AEI, USAID will support both in-service and pre-service training for teachers. USAID also will provide direct training and technical assistance to parents, teachers, and principals in 468 school governing bodies (the equivalent of Parent-Teacher Associations in the United States) to establish and implement three-year school development plans. USAID will also provide technical and strategic management support, through targeted local higher education institutions, to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS within the education sector. USAID will provide technical assistance through local higher education institutions to assist national and provincial education departments to develop and implement strategies that address demand and supply models for teachers to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on the education system. In addition, USAID will assist the national and provincial education departments in developing care and support programs targeting teachers and students affected by HIV/AIDS. Principal contractor: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID's broad support to the transformation of the education sector in South Africa is producing demonstrable results. From 2001 through 2003, literacy and numeracy test scores for third grade students in target schools were used to assess the impact of a USAID-supported basic education program which ended in December 2003. Results from final testing showed strong performance in target schools: achievements in literacy and numeracy reached 45% - a 25% improvement from the 2001 baseline. The follow-on basic education activity moved into full-scale implementation in FY 2005 and established a new set of baseline student assessment scores. Teacher training activities in math and science intensified significantly. This will improve teachers' capabilities to teach these subjects in primary and secondary schools. USAID assistance has also resulted in an e-Education policy for South Africa. The policy has been approved by Cabinet and provides guidelines on how to integrate information communication technologies into education to transform learning and teaching strategies. USAID's direct support to Takalani Sesame, the innovative children's television and radio program, that won two international prizes in 2005 for USAID-supported HIV/AIDS programming, ended in December 2004. A private sector South African insurance company has ensured the program's sustainability with its committed support. Building on significant achievements to improve and transform historically disadvantaged tertiary education institutions, USAID's higher education program has consolidated achievements from previous interventions and has entered the last phase of its implementation. In FY 2004 and 2005, USAID assisted eight historically disadvantaged institutions to revise key curricula, meeting the new South African Government quality standards. USAID technical expertise also contributed to the establishment of new tertiary education institutions in two of South Africa's most disadvantaged provinces, thus improving access in these poor regions.

By the end of the program, USAID activities will have trained approximately 2,475 master teachers who will transfer their skills to about 6,583 other teachers. This will result in improved learning at the student level for approximately 570,000 students. Training to over 3,500 parents, teachers and officials will result in vibrant local schools integrating community input and addressing key education needs.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Economic Capacity Building |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-004 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,100,000 DA; \$660,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1996 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: USAID's economic capacity-building program is designed to improve the ability of historically disadvantaged South Africans to formulate, design and implement sound economic policies. Working closely with the South African Government, the program focuses on strategies to reduce poverty and unemployment through fostering a conducive policy and regulatory environment, as well as improving the transparency of government decision-making through public discussion of policy options. Training and mentoring of South African economists is an important component of all policy assistance provided by USAID. By strengthening South African decision-makers' understanding of the economic impact of policy, this program has ensured a pro-market, development-enhancing economic policy, which is reducing poverty and unemployment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$1,700,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training for South African Government economists to assist with a series of economic analyses related to poverty reduction and employment generation. A priority is to establish a single set of official poverty levels to be used by all South African Government departments in analyzing and targeting the impact of spending programs and measuring the cost effectiveness of government interventions. This will also contribute to enhanced performance budgeting. Supporting South African researchers, the program will conduct an analysis to determine how current labor market legislation is impeding the ability of small businesses to create jobs due to excessive regulation. USAID will fund training and mentoring of national, provincial and municipal budget officers to analyze new spending programs and monitor performance. In addition, USAID will help South African treasury officials examine barriers to growth and determine policy revisions needed to halve poverty and unemployment by 2015. USAID will also complete analysis of the magnitude and impact of farm worker evictions and make recommendations for new legislation. USAID will fund technical assistance and training for four pilot sites to implement provisions of a new act on land tenure which USAID helped to develop. This act provides traditional communities with options for improved security in their land rights. In partnership with an international foundation, USAID will analyze the impact of foreign migrant labor on the South African economy to determine the extent of the problem and whether changes to existing laws are necessary. Other analyses, commissioned by South African officials preparing for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, will examine lessons learned and best practices from the experiences of other mega-sports events to ensure that benefits to small businesses, job creation, and poverty reduction are maximized. USAID will extend the scope of its analysis on the impact of globalization on the poor, to include an assessment of the impact of globalization on women. Further, USAID will assess the impact on the poor of proposed free trade agreements, especially those with India and Brazil, as well as proposed agreements with China, Nigeria and Mercosur. Principal contractor: IBM; other implementing agency: U.S. Department of Treasury (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$400,000 DA). USAID

assistance to reduce the power of monopolies in the South African economy will conclude in FY 2006, and USAID will support highly specialized technical exchanges to help cement the government-to-government links that have been initiated between the South African Competition Commission and U.S. counterparts, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. This will enable the Competition Commission to continue to benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts beyond the term of USAID's program. USAID will assist South Africa to implement pending legislation which is designed to reduce the chances of over-indebtedness and predatory lending by financial institutions. With support from USAID, a U.S. Treasury advisor will complete work establishing a savings deposit insurance program to protect savers in case of bank failure. Principal contractor: IBM; other implementing agency: U.S. Department of Treasury (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID's economic capacity-building program has achieved results both directly and indirectly. USAID training programs have directly strengthened the capacity of individuals and institutions to be key players in South Africa's economic decision-making process, providing them with skills and knowledge to formulate, analyze and implement policies and programs that should ultimately lead to reduced poverty and unemployment. To date, 141 economists trained under this program are working in increasingly important decision-making positions, and 101 parliamentarians have been trained in economics and budgeting. Many trainees have moved into more senior positions in government such as Ambassadors to European and African countries, Deputy Ministers, chairpersons of critical parliamentary committees, senior trade advisors, and the head of new high-profile employment generation efforts. Other USAID-trained economists have played key roles in: developing new financial instruments that positively impact the poor; coordinating the medium-term expenditure framework; creating public-private partnerships to encourage the private provision of government infrastructure (roads, hospitals, schools); improving anti-trust policy; making taxes more transparent, efficient and investor-friendly; making government more results-oriented; opening the economy, especially the banking system, to increased competition; and expanding the oversight role of parliament.

The number of advanced-degree economics students at historically disadvantaged universities supported by USAID has increased from 400 in 1998 to 1,250 in FY 2005, boding well for the sustainability of these programs. USAID has helped universities design programs to address the mathematical deficiencies of incoming historically disadvantaged students and to provide limited additional assistance to facilitate writing of their dissertations and completion of their advanced degrees. Financial pressures had meant that many finished their course work and immediately went to work, without completing their dissertation requirements. By the end of the program, a core of 200 historically disadvantaged senior economists and economic decision-makers, trained at the Master's or higher level, will have been established. These economists will have participated in the analysis, design and implementation of key policies and programs that are helping South Africa find a sustainable balance between public and private provision of social services that will ultimately accelerate economic growth and reduce unemployment and poverty. Linkages between South African Government policy-making institutions and U.S. counterparts will be firmly established with a free and ongoing exchange of knowledge on challenging economic policy issues.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Housing & Municipal Services |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-006 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,247,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1996 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: After 11 years of democracy, almost 10 million historically disadvantaged South Africans still live in slums lacking basic shelter, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, electricity, and safe and affordable transportation. USAID's program addresses these challenges through a cross-cutting, local government service delivery approach targeted to the fast growing number of slum-dwellers in South Africa. The program supports South Africa's new plan to eradicate slums which aims to reach 100% of South Africans with basic services and shelter by 2014 and has, in the past, contributed to three U.S. Presidential Initiatives. USAID uses alliances involving local governments, private financial institutions, and community-based organizations to provide technical assistance, training, and credit guarantees needed to achieve these goals.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$847,000 DA). USAID is supporting up to four municipalities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their efforts to expand access to energy and shelter for the poor, improve energy efficiency practices, and enhance community participation in delivery of housing services. To promote the expansion of energy-saving technologies and shelter for the poor, USAID will introduce energy-efficient water technologies as an option for slum dwellers, as well as improved shelter for those in special need, especially orphans and vulnerable children and those affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID will provide technical assistance and support for new financing mechanisms for the establishment of local production facilities for solar thermal collectors, creating jobs through small enterprises to produce absorbers and collectors and to install the heaters themselves. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$800,000 DA). USAID continues to support water and sanitation programs, with a goal of reaching six municipalities, by expanding credit guarantees. USAID will provide targeted technical assistance and training to national and local authorities to develop appropriate regulatory and implementation guidelines to expand access to water and sanitation services for poor households. Through NGOs, USAID will introduce water savings schemes and efficiency measures such as retrofitting and replacement of decaying infrastructure focusing on cost recovery to build sustainability. Such programs are expected to increase informal settlement dwellers' willingness to pay for services, a challenge facing service providers in South Africa. Technical assistance and training for the accreditation of individuals in selected communities will help ensure that skills to maintain infrastructure are retained at the community level, where they are most needed. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$600,000 DA). USAID will promote energy efficiency and reduced intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in municipal services. USAID is supporting the roll-out of new legislation to improve air quality by assisting five local governments to expand detailed inventories of greenhouse gas emissions to include priority air pollutant emissions and local action plans to help the cities meet the requirements of the legislation. USAID will further support municipal efforts to set up pilot air quality monitoring projects in two highly polluted urban areas. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$300,000 DA). Using credit enhancement, USAID will support South Africa's private financial sector in its efforts to reach low-income markets with new housing finance products. USAID will also expand infrastructure finance activities to an additional two municipalities through continued support for the development of a municipal bond market. Up to \$300,000 will be reserved for Development Credit Authority transactions to accomplish these goals. USAID will continue existing public-private partnerships and develop new ones, working with South African and U.S. firms on expanding finance for municipal services. One activity is expected to leverage \$1.6 million in housing finance for poor families participating in a rent-to-buy program, in collaboration with private South African banks. Another is expected to leverage over \$500 million in infrastructure finance for the provision of water, sanitation and roads in South Africa's capital city. USAID will provide technical assistance to support South African efforts to rationalize and streamline grants to municipalities from the central government, similar to U.S. block grants to cities, helping to improve municipalities' ability to leverage private resources. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$700,000 DA). USAID will support the South African Government's efforts to assist medium-sized and metropolitan municipalities to develop 10 to 20 year capital investment planning and financing strategies, as required in new national legislation. Using expert technical assistance and training, USAID will work with policymakers to build their knowledge of financing and capital options and thus integrate strategic capital spending into current and future budgeting plans. In order to address key capacity challenges, USAID will use technical assistance and grants to local organizations to leverage the domestic resources required for housing and infrastructure and introduce innovative models for strategic planning and financing at the national, provincial, and local government levels. USAID will help South Africa develop guidelines for transferring housing subsidy distribution responsibilities from the national to the provincial or local government level. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: To date, USAID has reached 3,526,682 poor households with new or improved basic services. This level of service delivery represents over \$1.76 billion in leveraged funds since 1996. In FY 2005, the program developed seven municipal-level partnerships with a value of \$18.5 million. USAID-funded technical expertise has been essential in developing South Africa's new legislative framework which devolves authority for service delivery to the local level. By the end of 2007, USAID will have completed over 40 public-private partnerships with service providers for water and sanitation, solid waste management, roads and electricity. USAID will have provided nearly 35 grants to NGOs that have contributed to significant policy changes related to housing and infrastructure delivery programs in South Africa. The program will have assisted a significant number of municipalities in improving planning, financing, and managing their basic services in an environmentally sustainable way, resulting in over \$5 million in savings due to improved energy efficiency, as well as 35,000 megawatt hours of energy savings which also reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-008 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$5,070,000 CSH; \$100,680,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1995 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: USAID works with South Africa to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS and improve primary health care services for all. With an estimated 6.29 million HIV-positive South Africans, the burden on the public health system and communities looms large. Combining targeted technical assistance with pilot interventions and training, the USAID program assists South Africa to use its own considerable resources to provide increased and improved health services to its majority population more effectively. As HIV prevalence has increased, USAID has modified its program focus. The program has shifted from a primary health care orientation to concentration on HIV/AIDS. Interventions include improving child health, maternal services and family planning with a special focus on youth, voluntary counseling and testing, antenatal care, tuberculosis identification and treatment, prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, anti-retroviral therapy, care for orphans and vulnerable children, and care for HIV-positive people at the local level. South Africa ranks among the world's top 10 countries in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. USAID is helping South Africa to improve the diagnosis and management of TB using technical assistance, training, and strategic planning and is integrating best practices into the primary health care delivery system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,093,000 CSH). USAID uses technical assistance and training to support municipalities and health districts to strengthen a network of primary health care facilities in five provinces. These facilities can, then, make available the full range of maternal, child, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services at least 80% of the time at a consistent standard of care. USAID programs will improve the quality of the services; increase access to youth-friendly services; increase the quality of maternal and child health services; and improve TB and HIV/AIDS diagnosis and treatment. USAID activities will focus on 15 districts, reaching an estimated 10 million people. Through technical assistance, USAID will support at least eight mentoring initiatives where stronger districts/facilities will provide technical support to weaker districts. Additional support to 100 public health facilities, through targeted technical assistance and training, will improve service quality in child survival and nutrition, support family planning and improve maternal health and nutrition, benefiting an estimated one million people. Of the total 100 facilities, 25 will be encouraged to promote integration of youth and adolescent reproductive health services into primary health care. USAID will use technical assistance to expand 32 youth-friendly services initiatives and strengthen 15 community network initiatives focusing on youth health status. It will improve youth participation through dissemination of preventive health care information using approaches appealing to youth, and increase support to family planning, improved maternal health, and nutrition. USAID technical assistance will also ensure that the management of these facilities is based on the collection of objective data, valid indicators of performance, and effective monitoring of key action plans. Through technical assistance, USAID will establish health committees to improve community participation and will support training of 200 health care and community-level workers. Additional training under the program for 600 nurses and other health support staff will focus on infection prevention, counseling, wellness options, nutrition and safe birth practices, as well as improving the availability, quality and management of services. Principal contractors: Management Sciences for Health (prime), University Research Corporation, and Health Systems Trust (subs).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,977,000 CSH). USAID programs will use technical assistance and strategic planning to improve the diagnosis and treatment of TB in at least 19 districts and over 230 facilities in five provinces, reaching an estimated 10 million people. USAID will work with four non-governmental organizations and other community partners to assist in developing community-based strategies to ensure early referrals for screening and treatment adherence. To reduce stigma and promote early treatment-seeking behavior among TB patients, USAID will continue to fund a public education strategy using mass and local media as well as involvement of patients and people living with HIV/AIDS. At the facility level, USAID will provide technical assistance to help integrate TB with HIV and other health services through the creation of referral systems between clinical services, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing centers, and between different levels of the health system. Since almost 11% of pregnant women are estimated to be TB smear positive, USAID training and technical support will assist 232 facilities in targeted districts in screening these women for both HIV and TB. USAID will work closely with universities and research institutions to test innovative models for involving the private sector and including traditional providers and employers. In addition, USAID will use technical assistance to disseminate lessons learned and "better practices" and seek opportunities to extend successful models more widely. Finally, USAID will fund three new research activities designed to address constraints to TB case detection and treatment adherence. Principal contractors and grantees: University Research Corporation, the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (primes), Management Sciences for Health, and Health Systems Trust (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID's current health programs build on the accomplishments of its previous primary health care initiative which ended in 2004. That program increased the availability of integrated primary health care services widely in Eastern Cape Province, one of South Africa's poorest regions and home to over six million people. As a result of USAID assistance to that province, primary health care services are now available in all clinics, more than 600 well-functioning hospital and clinic committees have been established, primary health care providers and district managers have guidelines to manage integrated primary health care facilities, and more than half of the Eastern Cape's provincial budget is now devoted to primary health care. In addition, the USAID program has supported the training of 10,000 health care workers in all nine provinces in managing opportunistic infections. USAID's assistance in primary health care and TB continues to focus on creating sustainable local health delivery systems with particular emphases on health planning and management, quality of care, logistics, supervision, and human capacity development. As a result of USAID assistance in FY 2005, 296 district management staff were trained to plan, implement, and evaluate health service delivery. Many quality improvement initiatives were achieved in the 97 public health facilities that received USAID assistance, and over 1,500 health staff were trained in infection prevention, safe motherhood, safe birthing practices, managing childhood illnesses, and HIV services. In addition, USAID supported mobile health teams to provide services to over 35,000 clients in rural, underserved communities. USAID also supported the development of guidelines on effective integration of TB and HIV/AIDS services, and trained 453 health care providers in integrated TB/HIV management. By the end of FY 2007, USAID's primary health care integration program will achieve the following: at least 10 facilities will meet the minimum standards for providing youth-friendly services including family planning, voluntary counseling and testing, sexually transmitted infections, counseling for abstinence and delay of sexual activity, dual protection, antenatal care, and prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission. By 2007, TB services in the targeted districts will be more fully integrated with HIV and other primary health care services to ensure that clients receive comprehensive care. USAID will achieve a case detection rate of 70% and treatment success rate of 75% in districts receiving assistance.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Employment Creation |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-009 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$5,933,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2000 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2006 |

Summary: South Africa's high unemployment rate (over 32% for black South Africans) is a serious threat to the country's young democracy. USAID is addressing this critical challenge through a program that is helping to create sustainable employment by fostering the growth of small, medium, and micro-enterprises owned by historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs in the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. Small, medium and micro-businesses employ approximately 66.3% of the workforce and generate 35% of South Africa's gross domestic product; thus a strong small business sector is critical to the broad-based growth of South Africa's economy. For many historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs, USAID-supported services are the only forms of assistance and mentoring they receive. USAID provides technical assistance and training to help historically disadvantaged firms identify and meet the requirements of new domestic and international markets, build production and management capacity, and secure financing to expand and create sustainable employment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$5,933,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training to historically disadvantaged small, medium, and micro-level enterprises in all of South Africa's nine provinces. USAID assistance will help 2,300 small businesses meet production, quality, financial and regulatory requirements so that they can expand into and participate competitively in new domestic and international markets. In the manufacturing and services sectors, USAID will continue its successful business linkages program, providing technical assistance and matching historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with other African firms and U.S. companies. USAID-funded technical assistance and mentoring will also prepare client entrepreneurs to take advantage of access to U.S. markets offered by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), with an expected \$4.2 million in sales to be generated. Overall, the program is expected to generate \$150 million in sales, including \$25 million in exports, of such products as furniture, clothing, automotive parts and giftware, and such services as information technology, security and tourism. USAID-supported programs are expected to create 900 full-time equivalent jobs in the manufacturing and services sectors through FY 2006 assistance.

In the agricultural sector, USAID is funding a similar program of technical assistance, training and business linkage facilitation to enhance agricultural sales for small, historically disadvantaged farmers. The program will reach over 1,800 emerging agribusinesses and farms in historically disadvantaged communities and is expected to create over 950 new jobs. More importantly for farmers, USAID interventions will create significant income by generating over \$17 million in sales of vegetables, fruits, specialty teas, livestock, seafood, spices, and other niche products. With funding from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will continue activities in agricultural biotechnology research that have the potential to create employment and market opportunities for small farmers.

Across the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors, USAID will work to improve access to affordable financial services for small, medium and microenterprises. The agricultural linkages program will continue to explore opportunities to enhance access to finance for small agricultural enterprises through such mechanisms as supplier credit and use of forward sales contracts as collateral for agricultural loans from commercial banks. USAID plans to transfer \$200,000 to the Development Credit

Authority (DCA) account to develop new mechanisms that will unlock the financial resources of South Africa's large and smaller specialty financial institutions. USAID also will use technical assistance and grants to local organizations to support the development of microenterprises. Assistance for these microenterprises will help the poor to strengthen their businesses, obtain the resources they require to grow and operate in a sustainable manner.

In FY 2006, across all sectors, USAID support to historically disadvantaged small, medium and microenterprises in South Africa is expected to generate over 1,850 private sector jobs and \$167 million in new sales and facilitate access to over \$130 million in finance. Principal grantees: Corporate Council on Africa, International Executive Service Corps (primes), and ECI Africa (sub). Development Credit Authority recipients to be determined.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: Overall, the USAID employment generation program has exceeded expected results since 2003. The thousands of small businesses supported by USAID in the manufacturing, services and agriculture sectors have generated 8,642 full-time equivalent jobs, completed sales transactions valued at \$548.7 million and accessed finance totaling \$194 million. Small businesses assisted by USAID's trade activities, including support to take advantage of opportunities provided by the AGOA, have shown considerable success, generated nearly \$77.7 million in export sales and, despite continued strengthening of the South African Rand against the U.S. dollar, exceeded overall export targets of \$55.3 million by 40.5%.

Results in the manufacturing and services sectors have been strong and have exceeded targets for job creation with 6,380 full time equivalent jobs created since October 2003. Sales of goods and services have exceeded \$515 million during this same period. In the agriculture sector, support to 3,043 farms and agribusinesses has created 2,261 jobs in the past two years and has generated \$50.2 million in sales revenue for these poor and historically disadvantaged firms. USAID also has helped these agribusinesses access \$24.1 million in financing. The success of the agribusiness program, which targets rural areas throughout South Africa, has been widely acknowledged by provincial governments, of which at least two have used their own funds to support the program.

By program completion in 2007, nearly 7,000 historically disadvantaged small, medium, and microenterprises in key sectors of the South African economy will have improved their marketing, production and management capacities, and will have become robust participants in national and international markets. They will have generated over 12,200 full-time equivalent jobs, accessed over \$269 million in finance, and completed transactions valued at over \$830 million.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Service Delivery |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-VVV |
| Status: | New in FY 2007 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$8,558,000 DA; \$1,300,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2007 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2011 |

Summary: Expansion of sustainable services to South Africa's majority population is one of the country's most pressing needs. After 11 years of democracy, almost 10 million historically disadvantaged South Africans still live in slums lacking basic shelter, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, electricity, and safe and affordable transportation. Growing discontent among slum dwellers is adding pressure on the national government to accelerate service delivery. According to the 2004 Institute for Security Studies' "National Victims of Crime Survey" where results were drawn from a sampling of South African households, corruption is the second most-experienced crime in South Africa, after burglary. Gender-based violence and sexual offenses are among the crimes that are still on the increase. This USAID program will address these challenges by developing a new program in service delivery. It will consolidate gains in decentralizing government mandates and authorities and commence capacity building for local governments where accelerated and sustainable service delivery is urgently required. This program establishes a new direction and consolidates previous programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Program:

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to assist up to 30 municipalities to draft policies that will ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation of public housing, the award of contracts, and the recruitment of personnel. USAID expects to open a Resource Center for Investigative Journalism and to complete the training of 75 media practitioners from small and medium markets in investigative journalism skills initiated under the previous democracy program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,610,000 DA). USAID plans to promote energy efficiency and reduced intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in the design of service delivery programs in water, sanitation, shelter, and other infrastructure in up to 20 municipalities. USAID intends to support innovative approaches to local government environmental management programs in an additional 10 cities. Through technical assistance, USAID plans to encourage alliances between the commercial and nonprofit sectors to scale up service delivery models to reach a broader cross-section of poor households. USAID may align this environment component closely to the service delivery activities to promote best practices in resource management, co-financing of investments, sound municipal planning, and equitable access policies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,300,000 ESF). USAID plans to support victim empowerment organizations that prepare sex offenders for reintegration into society and thereby reduce recidivism. USAID may also fund grants to organizations which provide services to victims of rape and abuse as well as local groups engaged in implementing alternative sentencing programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$6,648,000 DA). USAID is planning to use technical assistance, training and grants to local organizations to strengthen capacity to deliver municipal water, electricity, sanitation and housing services in a sustainable manner. In at least 20 municipalities, USAID aims to provide technical assistance to improve local economic development planning and improve transparency in procurement and hiring. USAID will also assist the municipalities to improve their billing systems and local revenue collection systems. In 17 of these municipalities, USAID will facilitate the engagement of 30 community-based citizen groups with their local councils to solve local problems. USAID anticipates leveraging resources from domestic financial markets for the expansion of municipal services through the use of its credit guarantee mechanism, the Development Credit Authority. Through technical assistance and feasibility studies, USAID expects to expand public-private partnership models to close the financial gap between limited public resources and vast infrastructure investment needs. USAID may provide grants to non-governmental organizations and develop alliances with the commercial sector to introduce innovative community development practices that will guide local governments on planning for the future. USAID technical assistance may support South Africa's private financial sector's efforts to reach low-income markets with new housing finance products. USAID aims to expand its municipal finance activities for infrastructure to develop a municipal bond market in South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Performance and Results: By the end of the program in FY 2012, technical assistance, training, and credit enhancement in support of effective governance and public and private partnership approaches to the provision of basic services will have increased the number of low-income households with access to water, sanitation, and electricity and will have provided major cities with access to innovative financing options. Targeted municipalities will be accessing capital markets for infrastructure investment, planning and managing more effectively, and raising more revenue than they are currently collecting. Local government program participants will be implementing specific anti-corruption measures, with local journalists able to report skillfully on issues of fraud and corruption in the municipality. Key municipalities will be reducing emissions through improvements in service delivery and realizing monetary savings from water and energy conservation. Nationally, the enabling environment for civil society will have been improved through reforms of the nonprofit tax, legal and government administrative frameworks. A greater number of civil society organizations will be receiving more substantial inflows of funding either through private donations stimulated by tax breaks for charitable giving, or from increased numbers and amounts of government grants, or both.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Health and HIV and AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-WWW |
| Status: | New in FY 2007 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$5,130,000 CSH; \$102,390,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2007 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2011 |

Summary: This new program focuses on building capacity within the South African health care delivery system to provide accessible, sustainable and high quality services for all. With an estimated 6.29 million HIV-positive South Africans, the largest number of HIV-positive people in the world, the burden on the public health system and communities looms large. Combining targeted technical assistance with pilot interventions and training, the USAID program assists South Africa to use its own considerable resources more effectively to provide increased and improved health services to its majority population. Reflecting the high level of HIV prevalence (29.5% among women at antenatal clinics), the USAID program focuses principally on prevention, care and treatment of the pandemic with limited interventions in improving child health, youth and maternal services for family planning, voluntary counseling and testing, ante-natal care, tuberculosis identification and treatment, prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, and anti-retroviral therapy at the local level. South Africa ranks eighth in the world in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. USAID is helping South Africa to improve the diagnosis and management of TB using technical assistance, training, and strategic planning and is integrating best practices into the primary health care delivery system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,130,000 CSH). USAID plans to provide technical assistance to strengthen the primary health care delivery system in five provinces, focusing on integrating all services at the clinic level and on delivering a comprehensive prevention of mother-to-child transmission package at the district level. USAID intends to assist over 100 facilities in 15 health districts, serving an estimated 10 million people, to provide a range of quality child, reproductive health, TB and HIV/AIDS services at least 80% of the time. Activities are expected to focus on strengthening key elements of the primary health care system including management of drug logistics, quality of care, supervision, information use, monitoring and evaluation. USAID anticipates providing technical assistance and training to build effective health management capacity and systems at the district, municipal, and national levels. Integrating key HIV/AIDS prevention activities into the primary health care system through targeted technical assistance will continue to be a major activity.

USAID-supported technical assistance is expected to encourage districts to improve the quality of immunization programs for all newborns and children, with specific emphasis on children born of HIV-positive mothers at their health facilities. In addition, technical assistance and training will be provided to improve child health services in at least 50 facilities, benefiting an estimated one million people. USAID plans to support at least eight mentoring initiatives where stronger districts/facilities will provide technical support to weaker districts. USAID expects to support training of health care and community-level workers in managing childhood illnesses, family planning and other primary health care services. A total of 25 district-level facilities, reaching an estimated 250,000 people and promoting integration of youth and adolescent reproductive health services into primary health care, may also be assisted in FY 2007.

Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to support initiatives to improve the diagnosis and treatment of TB in high prevalence areas and to increase the capacity of the South African Government to manage TB programs, expanding assistance to 23 districts with 15,000 individuals co-infected with HIV/AIDS and TB. In addition, USAID expects to work closely with universities and research institutions to develop and test innovative models for involving the private sector, including traditional providers and employers, to expand access to TB prevention and control services. USAID also anticipates funding at least six local organizations, reaching 3,000 TB/HIV co-infected individuals in high prevalence areas, to promote early detection and treatment of TB. To reduce treatment interruption rates and improve treatment adherence, USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen linkages between health centers and community supporters for directly-observed treatment. Interventions are likely to include training and technical assistance in at least 20 high-burden districts and 70 sub-districts and support for a public education strategy using mass and local media as well as involvement of patients and people living with HIV/AIDS. Religious leaders, politicians, and traditional healers may be used to promote demand-creation for TB services, and school students will be used to encourage family members with TB symptoms to seek care. At the facility level, USAID plans to provide technical assistance to help integrate TB with HIV and other health services. To improve the continuum of care for co-infected patients, USAID expects to support the creation of referral systems between clinical services, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing centers, and between different levels of the system. Also, since almost 11% of pregnant women are estimated to be TB smear positive, USAID support may assist facilities in targeted districts in screening these women for both HIV and TB. USAID will work closely with universities and research institutions to test innovative models for involving the private sector, including traditional providers and employers (large and small) to expand access to TB prevention and control services. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that USAID assistance will contribute to the delivery of an integrated package of primary health care services through fully functioning health districts in 25% of the country, reaching about 11 million people. A functional district is one where: 1) service providers have access to basic health information that is used for decision-making; 2) there is a trained and motivated staff, as well as an adequate supply of essential commodities and drugs; 3) communities are mobilized and involved in support of health services; and 4) clients have ready access to quality services and are able to identify and act upon their health needs and to communicate with service providers.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-YYY |
| Status: | New in FY 2007 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,560,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2007 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2011 |

Summary: Close to 50 years of apartheid education excluded blacks in South Africa from receiving quality education in most disciplines, particularly math and science, and denied them key skills needed to participate in the economy. Despite increased access to education since the end of apartheid, quality remains a critical issue as the vast majority of black students still attend schools with inferior facilities, poorly trained teachers, and inadequate supplies of learning materials. USAID's previous education programs supported the transition from an inferior and unequal education system to one offering quality learning conditions and programs through activities that develop specific skills and address institutional change. In FY 2007, USAID will move to implement a new education strategy which includes workforce development and skills training as a major element. The strategy will continue with basic education activities focusing on creating new systemic approaches for sustainable professional teacher training. Supporting the Presidential Africa Education Initiative, USAID will train teachers to improve their teaching skills in literacy, math, science, and technology. USAID will assist South Africa to produce learning materials in indigenous languages. Working with South African organizations, USAID will help mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on education through training of teachers and parents and scholarship programs for vulnerable AIDS-affected primary school girls and boys.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,260,000 DA). Building on achievements under its previous basic education program, USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance for curriculum development, mainly to support the improvement of math and science teaching and learning, and the improvement of education management and governance systems. In addition, USAID plans to continue to train master teachers, reaching approximately 1,700 master teachers in FY 2007. These teachers will "cascade" what they have learned to approximately 4,000 teachers in their own, and nearby, schools. Through resources provided by the Presidential Africa Education Initiative, USAID-supported training is expected to help these teachers improve their teaching skills in literacy, numeracy, math, science and technology. USAID support will strengthen school management and governance systems and provide training and technical assistance to over 2,000 parents, teachers, and principals to establish and implement three-year school development plans. In FY 2007, USAID will begin a transition to a program in which the focus of higher education will dovetail with the basic education goals by supporting teacher professional development in South Africa. Priorities will include the creation of sustainable models of collaboration between targeted higher education institutions and provincial education departments to develop and implement quality teacher training programs and ensure the supply of professionally qualified teachers. USAID will draw heavily on previous work to create linkages between South African and U.S. higher education institutions with expertise in teacher education. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$300,000 DA). One of the South

African Government's top priorities is skills development leading to employment. Beginning in FY 2007, USAID will undertake new activities targeting students in formal skills development programs offered through technical and vocational colleges. There are approximately 406,000 students, mostly youth between the ages of 18 - 25, enrolled in 50 public technical colleges with 166 satellite campuses located in all of South Africa's nine provinces. These institutions offer skills training in business studies (accounting, financing, marketing, and management), social sciences, engineering, general education, art/music, information and communications technology, tourism, interior design, hair care, cosmetology, catering, and hospitality. In 2007, USAID anticipates developing a program linking the colleges and their students with on-the-job training, internships, entrepreneurship and business development programs in scarce skills areas. USAID will explore possibilities for new public-private partnerships to leverage funding for such an activity. Some leading private South African businesses have expressed strong interest in developing approaches to support skills training for their sector or industry, and USAID will explore partnerships with these groups. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2012, USAID technical assistance, training, and public-private partnership creation will have built higher education institutional, governmental, non-governmental, and community capacity to effectively manage education at a variety of levels. A targeted number of education institutions will have improved teacher training programs to serve the needs of the most disadvantaged teachers in South Africa. The professional skills of thousands of rural South African teachers will be improved and this will translate into improved learning for students. At least 600,000 books in indigenous languages for primary school students will be developed with USAID assistance. To reduce the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, USAID will help selected communities to assist thousands of orphans and vulnerable children to meet their educational needs. Public-private partnerships linking the South African private sector to workforce skills training through technical training institutions will be strengthened or created, offering sustainable and relevant workforce skills training.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | South Africa |
| Program Title: | Employment |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 674-ZZZ |
| Status: | New in FY 2007 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$8,161,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2007 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2011 |

Summary: South Africa's most striking legacy of apartheid is an exceptionally unequal income distribution between a limited number of very rich and the majority of low-income and poor populations who face major challenges, including the struggle to find productive employment. In a 2004 survey, South Africans ranked unemployment—estimated at 26.5% overall, but over 32% for black South Africans—as the country's most serious problem. South Africa's principal strategy for reducing unemployment is to stimulate the development of small, medium and microenterprises, focusing on historically disadvantaged businesses so that they can compete effectively in the country's economy. USAID's small business development program will support South Africa's priority of inclusion and expanded participation by historically disadvantaged individuals in the economy. While the ultimate objective of USAID's business development program will be integration of South African small businesses, including those in the agricultural sector, into regional and international markets, activities will focus on strengthening businesses to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms. To build sustainability, the program will pay special attention to strengthening small, medium and microenterprise business development service providers.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$7,811,000 DA). USAID will initiate a new program of technical assistance and training to help strengthen the environment to better support historically disadvantaged small, medium, and micro-level enterprises. The program is expected to provide technical assistance and training in four specific areas: small business capacity-building through business development support; improving access to finance for small, medium and microenterprises; targeted support for policy or regulatory issues that affect the business environment for small businesses; and workforce skills development. USAID anticipates a continued focus on small, medium and microenterprises in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

To strengthen the capacity of small businesses to grow and generate jobs, USAID plans to provide technical assistance directly to 2,300 firms to help them meet the production, quality, financial and regulatory requirements necessary to expand their markets in the domestic and international arenas. USAID expects to provide technical assistance to small business service providers as a measure toward ensuring a sustainable source of affordable, high-quality business support services. USAID expects to continue successful elements of its previous business linkages program, matching historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with larger African firms and U.S. companies that serve as both markets and mentors for these developing enterprises. Complementing business linkage activities, USAID may provide support to targeted businesses that are participants in the backward and forward linkages of selected value chains, based on their potential for generating significant sustainable employment opportunities. USAID also seeks to prepare eligible entrepreneurs to take advantage of access to U.S. markets offered by the African Growth and Opportunity Act, with a projected \$4.0 million in

sales to be generated in FY 2007. The program is expected to generate \$130 million in sales of such manufactured products as furniture, clothing, automotive parts and giftware and such services as information technology, security and tourism, including \$30 million in exports. It is expected to create 900 full-time equivalent jobs in the manufacturing and services sectors. In the agricultural sector, USAID seeks to reach over 2,200 emerging agribusinesses and farms in historically disadvantaged communities, creating over 1,100 new jobs and significant income for farmers and agribusinesses. It may generate \$20 million in sales of vegetables, fruits, specialty teas, livestock, seafood, spices, and other niche products. With resources from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will fund agricultural biotechnology research that has the potential to create employment and market opportunities for small farmers.

USAID will work to improve access to affordable financial services for small, medium and microenterprises across the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. In support of small agricultural enterprises, the program may encourage the use of such mechanisms as supplier credit and forward sales as collateral for agricultural loans from commercial banks. It may also identify opportunities for using the Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee to unlock the financial resources of South Africa's large and smaller specialty financial institutions for productive use by small businesses. To support expansion of credit, USAID anticipates transferring \$200,000 to the DCA account. USAID also may support the development of microenterprises through technical assistance and training targeted to help the poor strengthen their businesses and access the resources they require to grow and operate in a sustainable manner.

South Africa's strong macroeconomic framework has paved the way for sustained economic growth. However, some microeconomic policies and regulatory elements continue to impede small business growth. USAID expects to direct limited resources for technical assistance to address specific policy and regulatory constraints. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$350,000 DA). To help South Africa address the critical challenge of creating a productive workforce, USAID will provide technical assistance to develop and hone skills-building programs, ensuring that the programs produce graduates that have skills demanded by the private sector. Program activities may seek to leverage the resources of the private sector, building partnerships with large businesses that are seeking to strengthen small businesses that have the potential to become regular suppliers. USAID will work with these businesses to ensure that their investments are developmentally sound. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that program interventions will have contributed to building a vibrant, sustainable small, medium and microenterprise sector. Key results associated with this outcome will be an increased contribution by small, medium and microenterprises to overall economic output; increased formal sector finance flowing to the small business sector; a sustainable core of small business service providers; and a more skilled workforce with sustainable training programs in place.



South Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 31,028 | 5,328 | 5,070 | 5,130 |
| Development Assistance | 29,398 | 25,710 | 24,362 | 19,279 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,988 | 992 | 1,287 | 1,300 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 13,162 | 73,310 | 102,390 | 102,390 |
| Total Program Funds | 75,576 | 105,340 | 133,109 | 128,099 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 674-001 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 4,201 | 5,226 | 5,173 | 0 |
| ESF | 1,115 | 992 | 1,287 | 0 |
| GHAI | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| 674-002 Education | | | | |
| DA | 9,376 | 6,248 | 7,909 | 0 |
| GHAI | 0 | 0 | 550 | 0 |
| 674-004 Economic Capacity Building | | | | |
| DA | 3,368 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 0 |
| ESF | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 0 | 0 | 660 | 0 |
| 674-006 Housing & Municipal Services | | | | |
| DA | 5,528 | 5,233 | 3,247 | 0 |
| ESF | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 674-008 HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care | | | | |
| CSH | 31,028 | 5,328 | 5,070 | 0 |
| GHAI | 13,162 | 73,310 | 100,680 | 0 |
| 674-009 Employment Creation | | | | |
| DA | 6,925 | 6,603 | 5,933 | 0 |
| 674-VVV Service Delivery | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,558 |
| ESF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 |
| 674-WWW Health and HIV and AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,130 |
| GHAI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102,390 |
| 674-YYY Education | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,560 |
| 674-ZZZ Employment | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,161 |

Mission Director,
Carleene Dei

Sudan

The Development Challenge

USAID's programs in Sudan will assist the southern Sudanese in responding to the significant challenges and opportunities in the transition from war to peace. Programs that address basic human needs through humanitarian assistance in Darfur are outlined elsewhere in the CBJ. USAID's goal in Sudan is to assist in achieving a just and lasting peace secured through successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and demonstrating peace dividends. Poor participatory governance, weak social services and infrastructure, large displaced populations, South-South tension, particular neglect in Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan, and inadequate economic viability all have the potential to destabilize Sudan and reignite conflict. To this end, USAID is supporting stability, expanding social service delivery, increasing the effectiveness of government institutions, reintegrating displaced people, buttressing urban centers, and fighting corruption, misinformation, and neglect.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: Germany, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, Japan.

Multi-Lateral Donors: UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit, World Food Program, UN Children's Fund, World Bank (with its Multi-Donor Trust Fund), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Development Program, UN Population Fund, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Sudan |
| Program Title: | Avert and Resolve Conflict |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 650-009 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,100,000 CSH; \$8,480,000 DA; \$19,800,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$3,100,000 CSH; \$8,480,000 DA; \$60,000,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's new objective to avert and resolve conflict will involve support to the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and the Government of National Unity (GNU) in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and protocols of the CPA that pertain to the Three Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan). In addition, USAID will work with government and civil society to reduce tension in the South and in the Three Areas, and enhance their capacity to identify and address points of conflict through dialogue. The role of women in peace building will be fundamental to the approaches taken to resolve conflict within the South. USAID will also facilitate establishment of basic economic, health, and education services for reintegrated internally displaced persons, refugees, ex-combatants, and communities affected by conflict.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$2,300,000 CSH). Activities will include reintegration of child soldiers and protection against, and treatment and prevention of gender-based violence through community interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$7,430,000 DA; \$19,800,000 ESF). Tension in the South and in the Three Areas will be reduced through support for dialogue. To address potential violent conflict USAID will support institutional development of civil service organizations that target women and marginalized groups, and promote civic education radio messages. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps, Sudan Radio Service, Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliances (VEGA).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,050,000 DA; \$700,000 CSH). USAID will assist in developing the capacity of the opposition-ruled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, including providing technical assistance to government offices of finance and planning, education, and health. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development, Bearing Point.

Support Family Planning (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will deliver policy and reproductive health services including family planning, and support activities that create awareness of these services. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Research and Training, Pathfinder.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$2,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$7,430,000 DA; \$60,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,050,000 DA; \$700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Expected results include: high public awareness of the CPA, rights, and power-sharing arrangements; increased operation of political parties in a participatory and inclusive manner; strengthened organizational capacity of targeted civil society organizations in geographic focus areas; improved physical infrastructure in selected local governments; public and social services delivered (measured using globally accepted indicators for health and education); increased jobs; and an increased number of displaced people repatriated.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Sudan |
| Program Title: | Promote Stability, Recovery, and Reform |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 650-010 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$11,350,000 CSH; \$53,560,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$13,593,000 CSH; \$53,560,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's new objective to manage crisis, promote stability, recovery, and democratic reform will support core institutional structures to establish a transparent and accountable Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS); address citizens' high expectations of peace dividends by providing health and education services and a foundation for economic recovery in selected urban and rural areas; reintegrate persons affected by conflict, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), into these areas; and develop an electoral system that is conducive to free and fair elections.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will provide services to war-affected children, including reintegrating child soldiers and preventing and treating gender-based violence. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$24,300,000 DA). USAID will provide visible peace dividends in the form of roads and other infrastructure in state capitals and priority geographic areas. In selected towns, USAID will support town mapping activities to plan use of public service resources for resettlement of IDPs and expanding populations, and support electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. Support for social infrastructure will include activities to build schools, health centers, and clinics. Principal contractors and grantees: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Louis Berger, Creative Associates.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,975,000 CSH). USAID will make primary health services available in Juba, Wau, and Malakal. USAID will also continue to support national polio eradication campaigns. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Research and Training (JSR&T), World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children's Fund.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,975,000 CSH). USAID will provide maternal health services and train government health staff. Principal grantee: JSR&T.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will provide access to and use of high-impact services. Principal contractors and grantees: JSR&T, CDC.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID will support the democratic transformation of Sudan by preparing citizens for the national, GOSS, and state elections planned for July 2009. USAID will assist the GOSS in conducting a national census and ensuring that the census accurately captures the rights of IDPs and the population in the Three Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan) so that popular representation in these tense North-South boundary areas is secured. USAID will increase civic awareness through a radio-based civic education program designed to raise awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the new constitutions, the census, civic rights (particularly voting rights), and voting procedures. In addition, to prepare for elections, USAID will assist in development of political parties and in linking political party work in the South with that in the North. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Census Bureau.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$8,460,000 DA; \$3,200,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to build capacities, increase the effectiveness and accountability of various GOSS ministries and the Bank of Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID will provide assistance to support anti-corruption reforms within these institutions. USAID will facilitate opportunities to debate and discuss important issues concerning the implementation of the peace agreement, constitutional rights, and responsibilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Bearing Point, National Democratic Institute, others to be determined.

Support Family Planning (\$300,000 CSH). USAID programs will deliver reproductive health services, including family planning, and create awareness of these services. Principal contractors and grantees: JSR&T, Pathfinder.

Support Populations at Risk (\$18,700,000 DA). USAID will provide a package of services to support employment generation and access to basic education services initially in Juba, Wau, and Malakal. These services include providing scholarships for secondary school girls, developing gender-sensitive curricula, and conducting radio-based education. USAID will have a special focus on girls' and women's access to and retention in education programs, including promoting women into the teaching profession. USAID will support the reintegration of persons affected by conflict and promote recovery of war-affected rural areas by investing in basic education and income-generating opportunities. USAID will also support financial, business development, and marketing services to create jobs from microenterprises and sustainable management and use of natural resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance, CARE, Education Development Center, Land O' Lakes, others to be determined.

P.L. 480 food aid resources are targeted toward a) emergency relief food assistance in conflict zones; b) support for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees in home areas; c) food security linked with conflict prevention in areas of conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: World Food Program, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Norwegian People's Aid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Samaritan's Purse.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$24,300,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$5,032,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$3,032,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$2,020,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY

2006.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$8,460,000 DA; \$3,009,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk (\$18,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Expected results include: selected GOSS ministries functioning; 30 new laws passed by GOSS; health, education, water, and sanitation services delivered (measured by globally accepted coverage indicators); critical infrastructure provided; census enumeration completed; knowledge of civic and voting rights improved; and Electoral Commission and legitimate voter rolls established.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Sudan |
| Program Title: | Program Support |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 650-011 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$4,550,000 CSH; \$7,960,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$3,707,000 CSH; \$7,960,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's new program support objective will support a variety of cross-cutting activities that contribute to achieving results under the new strategy. These activities will improve the quality of the Sudanese workforce, reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS, provide logistical support to carrying out planned activities, and help enhance the mission's resource management.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will address critical human resource shortages and help build Sudanese human resource capacity through the diaspora skills transfer program. The program will enable skilled, experienced, and educated Sudanese living in North America, Canada, and elsewhere to assist with developing human skills and institutional capacities in health and education sectors in Sudan. Around 75 diaspora Sudanese from the health sector will be recruited to participate in voluntary service programs ranging from one to 12 months. These volunteers will take part in training-of-trainers and skill-building workshops to facilitate their skills transfer. Successes and lessons learned from the assessment of the pilot program in health and education will be incorporated into the expansion of this effort to contribute to the rebuilding of Sudan. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development.

Management of Government Resources (\$6,000,000 DA). USAID will use its special authority to convert program funds to operational expense (OE) funds to be utilized for the start-up of residential construction in Juba to house staff relocating from Kenya and to cover operational expenses that will enable USAID to operate effectively. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Program Support (\$1,960,000 DA; \$1,850,000 CSH). Activities include training, monitoring and evaluation, audits of program activities, program management, and logistical support. Principal contractors and grantees: USAID personal services contractors, Express Travel, Ltd.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will use a multisectoral response to address HIV/AIDS-related prevention, care and support activities in urban areas, the Three Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan), and in areas where internally displaced persons are concentrated. Because of the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in the region, activities will vary in different geographic areas. USAID will also implement an aggressive response in Sudanese counties that border Congo, Uganda, and Kenya to prevent the escalation of HIV/AIDS in Ekuatoria, and later, along the border with Ethiopia to mitigate the risks presented by increased trade, improved transportation, and refugee return. USAID will provide truck drivers with voluntary counseling and testing services, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and awareness-raising activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, International HIV/AIDS Alliance, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$6,000,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities as appropriate to the fragile context. USAID may also commence a program for short and medium higher education training. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development, others to be determined.

Program Support (\$1,960,000 DA; \$1,722,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify these activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$1,485,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: By completion of the program, USAID will have strengthened human skills and institutional capacities in the Government of Southern Sudan; contributed to the President's emergency plan for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support of affected communities; and improved USAID's program management capabilities.

**Sudan
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 11,500 | 16,500 | 19,000 | 20,400 |
| Development Assistance | 50,263 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,941 | 41,840 | 19,800 | 60,000 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 1,000 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| International Disaster and Famine Assistance | 0 | 43,525 | 0 | 0 |
| PL 480 Title II | 264,445 | 306,202 | 25,317 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 338,149 | 479,567 | 134,117 | 150,400 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 650-004 Support to the Peace Process | | | | |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 9,941 | 19,840 | 0 | 0 |
| IDA | 0 | 425 | 0 | 0 |
| 650-005 Governance | | | | |
| DA | 12,922 | 9,849 | 0 | 0 |
| IDA | 0 | 4,100 | 0 | 0 |
| 650-006 Education | | | | |
| DA | 8,041 | 10,251 | 0 | 0 |
| 650-007 Health Transformation | | | | |
| CSH | 11,500 | 16,500 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAJ | 1,000 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 650-008 Economic Recovery | | | | |
| DA | 28,300 | 48,900 | 0 | 0 |
| IDA | 0 | 39,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 650-009 Avert and Resolve Conflict | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 3,100 | 3,100 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 8,480 | 8,480 |
| ESF | 0 | 22,000 | 19,800 | 60,000 |
| 650-010 Promote Stability, Recovery, and Reform | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 11,350 | 13,593 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 53,560 | 53,560 |
| 650-011 Program Support | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 4,550 | 3,707 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 7,960 | 7,960 |

Mission Director,
Allan Reed



Tanzania

The Development Challenge

Tanzania has made major strides in democratizing, institutionalizing economic reforms, attracting increased investment, and privatizing public enterprises. USAID's program in Tanzania encourages a continuation of the positive steps already in progress toward improved standards of living for all Tanzanians. Poverty persists for nearly 40% of Tanzanians, while HIV/AIDS and malaria take a tragic toll. Economic growth, while reasonably strong, requires bold measures to maintain even higher levels needed to reduce poverty. There is a struggle to balance conserving the country's rich biodiversity with the needs of poor communities, who over-exploit the environment to survive. Consolidating democracy hinges on greater transparency and integrity in governance and politics. USAID addresses key health, economic growth, democracy and governance, education and natural resource issues in support of improving the quality of life for Tanzanians.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United Kingdom, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, African Development Bank, the European Union.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Tanzania |
| Program Title: | HIV/AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 621-010 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$417,000 CSH; \$62,981,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$400,000 CSH; \$62,981,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: The impacts of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) are closely linked in Tanzania; roughly half of all HIV/AIDS-infected individuals are also infected with TB. USAID focuses on the two infections together to ensure greater impact and efficiency. Utilizing resources from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID identifies HIV/AIDS patients in TB wards; simultaneously, using Child Survival and Health funds, USAID identifies patients in HIV/AIDS wards who are infected with TB.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$417,000 CSH). Activities in this area focus on linking TB programs with HIV/AIDS activities. USAID uses opportunities to access patients in both TB and HIV/AIDS clinics and wards. Principal contractors and grantees: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$400,000 CSH). Efforts in TB programs will build on those funded in previous years. Activities will continue to promote the linkage between HIV/AIDS and TB diagnoses and treatments. Principal contractors and grantees: PATH (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: USAID's programs in HIV/AIDS and health have contributed to significant reductions in infant and child mortality. Programs in HIV/AIDS are significantly ramping up due to increased resources through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. By 2008, joint HIV/AIDS-TB activities will be available in at least one-quarter of all districts in Tanzania, focusing on those with the highest prevalence rates of both HIV/AIDS and TB; these activities are expected to reach at least 12,000 HIV/AIDS-infected individuals with TB treatment.

Data Sheet

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|--|------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Tanzania |
| Program Title: | Health Status |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 621-011 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$21,337,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$20,262,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID support for reproductive health assures that appropriate contraceptives are available to couples who desire them; health workers are appropriately trained; facilities are upgraded to provide quality services; and information, education, and communications are available nationwide. Health and HIV/AIDS programs are closely coordinated to ensure synergies in both. USAID support for vitamin A supplementation - now at 85% coverage for young children - is expected to reach close to universal coverage by 2008, enhancing the dramatic declines in child mortality observed during the last five years. Working with the non-governmental sector, USAID assists in the social marketing of contraceptives and bed nets and is using behavior change communication for key health issues such as malaria prevention and control. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) aims at increasing bed net coverage to 85% of vulnerable and high risk groups, generalizing the use of new, highly effective anti-malaria drugs and reducing mortality due to malaria by 50%. USAID is taking the lead among donors in Tanzania on preparations for a potential avian flu outbreak.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,862,000 CSH). USAID technical assistance supports nationwide vitamin A and zinc supplementation and salt iodization to reach 85% of the target population. Training at health facilities takes a holistic approach in dealing with a sick child to address a range of basic health needs, including full immunization coverage, nutrition counseling, diarrhea and respiratory infections and appropriate malaria prevention and treatment. Behavior change interventions are increasing demand for health products, such as vitamin A, zinc and bed nets, particularly in underserved areas, so that universal coverage is achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime), and Helen Keller International (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$450,000 CSH). USAID is increasing use in health facilities of focused antenatal care practices (e.g., management of malaria and syphilis in pregnancy, distribution of bed nets and, in coordination with HIV/AIDS activities, prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and voluntary counseling and testing). This includes training of service providers throughout the country and integration of focused antenatal care in the curricula of all institutions training nurse midwives. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins (JHPIEGO) (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$12,291,000 CSH). The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) supports the use of insecticide-treated bed nets, increased access to new anti-malaria drugs and indoor residual spraying to control malaria. Disease surveillance systems of the Ministry of Health are going to be strengthened to support the management of avian influenza and other potential viral outbreaks. Activities include upgrading existing laboratory facilities to detect and type viruses and improving notification systems. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the University of Minnesota, and Management Sciences for Health (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$5,734,000 CSH). In addition to assistance to central Ministry of Health services which support nationwide family planning efforts, USAID works with half of the six Tanzania

zonal training centers to ensure decentralized district providers have the requisite skills in key reproductive and child health areas. USAID support ensures the reliable availability nationwide of short-term contraceptive methods, greater access to permanent methods, and expanded choice through social marketing, faith-based health facilities, the private sector, and the Ministry of Health. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, Pact, EngenderHealth, Opinion Research Corporation (ORC-Macro), the Jane Goodall Institute, and Family Health International (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,375,000 CSH). USAID will continue support for vitamin A supplementation, iodine fortification and zinc supplementation with special focus on hard to reach populations, particularly those in isolated areas. Training in facility-based integrated management of child illnesses will be continued nationwide as well as introduction of community based approaches. New child survival, nutrition and maternal health commodities such as zinc and long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets will be introduced and promoted through social marketing, leading to universal coverage. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$750,000 CSH): USAID will help the Ministry of Health provide full, nationwide coverage of preventive treatment of malaria in pregnant women through pre-service and in-service training and support for effective, focused antenatal care in health facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$12,200,000 CSH): USAID will continue to support malaria control activities and ensure sustainability through direct support for the Ministry of Health. Surveillance activities for avian influenza and other diseases will be enhanced. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and the Ministries of Health of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania.

Support Family Planning (\$4,937,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support regions, districts and communities to achieve greater access to family planning by people at the facility and community levels. USAID will increase access to services by working in over 800 facilities by 2008. The zonal training centers will be used to provide a range of public sector training, for family planning as well as other health program components. USAID will assist the Government of Tanzania with long-term contraceptive planning and will support strengthening and revitalizing the family planning program throughout the country. Access to contraceptive methods will expand as a consequence of training, logistics and management inputs. Community mobilization, social marketing and behavior change communications activities will also promote family planning. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The 2004 Demographic and Health Survey showed dramatic declines in infant and child mortality which can be directly linked to increases in USAID supported child survival interventions in recent years. Contraceptive prevalence reached 20% of all women, an 18% increase since the last national survey in 1999. USAID successfully piloted an integrated logistics system in combining family planning, health and HIV/AIDS commodity distribution and will expand the system nationwide in the next three years. Contraceptive procurement and distribution has improved throughout the country in 2005, resulting in fewer cases of couples not being able to replenish their contraceptives. The President's Malaria Initiative will help Tanzania prevent 120,000 needless malaria deaths a year, mainly in children and pregnant women. By the end of the objective in FY 2010, USAID's support to Tanzania is expected to lead to: contraceptive prevalence increasing to at least 25% of all Tanzanian women; near universal coverage of vitamin A; focused antenatal care that will reduce child mortality a further 30%, to under 80 deaths per 1,000 births, and that 50% of deliveries are made in health institutions (rather than at home). The maternal mortality rate will also be significantly reduced.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Tanzania |
| Program Title: | Incomes Increased |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 621-012 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,149,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,186,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: This objective assists thousands of small farmers to increase their incomes by growing and selling higher value cash crops. Working through producer associations, USAID is developing and expanding market linkages for crops such as coffee, cashews, paprika and other spices, citrus, rice and sugar. These same producer associations are becoming effective advocates for policy changes to support the agricultural sector, particularly the small farmer segment. A shift of processing jobs to rural areas provides more jobs, particularly for women, and higher incomes where people live. USAID's assistance to farmers also includes new techniques and training to improve crop production, address post-harvest issues, promote better marketing practices, and identify and establish links to new and larger markets. The devastating effects of HIV/AIDS on the farming sector are being addressed by targeting families living with AIDS to give them new sources of income.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$429,000 DA). USAID is continuing its commodity-by-commodity approach to addressing policy constraints in the agricultural sector. This approach has succeeded in addressing constraints to the coffee and cashew sectors. USAID monitors and facilitates the implementation of policy reforms in these two commodity sectors. Principal contractors and grantees: TechnoServe and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$860,000 DA). USAID works with small farmers to increase yields of higher value cash crops. An emphasis is also placed on the reduction of post-harvest loss or value-added through processing. Production of high-quality coffee, tree crops, and legumes for export and domestic consumption is emphasized. USAID is implementing a new Global Development Alliance activity in the cashew sector. Attention is going to be given to reviving the processing industry in Tanzania, resulting in greatly expanded value-added processing and in new off-farm employment opportunities for women. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, TechnoServe, EnterpriseWorks, KickStart, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$860,000 DA). USAID improves market linkages for targeted agricultural commodities. Concentration continues on cash crops, including coffee, cashews, and spices such as paprika, tea, vegetables, and legumes. USAID assists in facilitating their export, reducing transport costs, and improving quality and processing procedures to meet market demands and specifications. USAID continues to take advantage of business opportunities provided by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); particular preference will be given to AGOA-ready sub-sectors (i.e., textiles and handicrafts), but the program could be expanded to include high value horticultural products. Principal contractor and grantees: DAI, TechnoServe, and CRS (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$436,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to improve Tanzania's policy and business environment. Where appropriate and on a crop-by-crop basis, USAID will advocate for national standards and fair taxes on agricultural products. USAID will consider

supporting efforts to strengthen the country's sanitary and phyto-sanitary policies and procedures. Given a favorable policy climate towards the introduction of genetically modified crops, USAID may support the development of enabling legislation and help Tanzania undertake first steps, such as field trials. Principal contractor and grantees: TechnoServe (prime), and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$875,000 DA). USAID expects to continue focusing on the constraints facing farmers in the production of cash crops and to provide technical assistance to develop the capacity of producer organizations. A particular focus will be high-value cash crops with the greatest potential for export, value-added and employment-generating processing, and/or increased foreign exchange earnings. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, CRS and TechnoServe (primes) and others to be determined.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$875,000 DA). Activities will increasingly be tied to on-going trade and market integration efforts in the East Africa Community, for example, harmonizing trade tariffs in the East Africa region. Particular focus will be given to improve access to U.S. and European markets for Tanzanian agricultural products. USAID plans to continue technical assistance to cashew and coffee producers. Principal contractor and grantees: CRS and TechnoServe (primes) and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: Over the past three years, impressive results have been achieved: increased incomes for small farmers, resulting from improved production and better access to new or strategic markets. This success can largely be attributed to the focus on producer organizations to effectively serve their members. USAID is currently working with over 47,000 farmers (about 25% above FY 2004) and, as a direct result, sales of targeted crops increased to over \$17 million during FY 2005, up from \$10 million in the previous year. These trends are expected to continue. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, USAID expects to see: agricultural productivity gains of at least \$2-3 million for assisted farmers; employment increases of at least 4,000 jobs, primarily to women; and increases in foreign exchange earnings of \$6 million.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Tanzania |
| Program Title: | Environment and Natural Resources |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 621-013 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,933,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$4,000,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: This objective helps achieve a sustainable balance between increasing poor communities' incomes and conserving the environment. Attention focuses on implementation of policies and laws that promote local community empowerment in the management of natural resources. Ten thousand district natural resource officials and citizens will be trained to be protectors of their environment. The program will increase tourism revenues by 15% per year in two of the country's major national parks; contribute to setting aside millions of hectares for conservation management; and involve tens of thousands of rural and coastal inhabitants in launching environmentally sustainable enterprises.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$950,000 DA). Ten producer associations, with a targeted outreach of more than 30,000 individuals, are going to be established to improve livelihoods in targeted ecosystems. The private sector are going to be encouraged to partner with communities organized into these associations in mutually beneficial conservation efforts. The partnerships will demonstrate that improved livelihoods are compatible with sustainable resource use. Income generating activities include large-scale mariculture, crab farming, tourism, honey, cooking oil and other crop production, processing and marketing. Principal contractors and grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (URI), Africare, and World Wildlife Federation Fund (WWF) (primes).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,275,000 DA). The program promotes local empowerment by expanding conservation activities in community management areas in 13 coastal and seven inland districts. Technical assistance provided by USAID to implement wildlife management area regulations assists local institutions to resolve threats to sustainable resource use over an area of more than 400,000 hectares. Interventions include: training several hundred village game scouts and increasing joint patrols and surveillance to reduce encroachment and poaching; facilitating partnerships between 60,000 local community inhabitants and private sector resource users to foster better land management practices and increase local incomes; and introducing modern technologies, including fuel efficient stoves and fast growing trees, to reduce deforestation in the more than 400,000 hectares of surrounding savannahs and woodlands. Principal contractors and grantees: AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, URI and WWF (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$708,000 DA). The program addresses soil fertility depletion and the need to expand the cultivation of higher value products involving 5,000 small-scale farmers in target areas. The program plans to initiate or expand activities, including agroforestry, mariculture, beekeeping, fish farming, contour plowing and enhanced planting of specialized grass on steep slopes to control soil erosion. These activities will have direct positive impact on mixed cropping and agroforestry outputs as well as on community health and livelihoods. Outreach programs, agro-forestry demonstration plots and multiplication plots are used to reach a minimum of 30,000 local community beneficiaries. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, and URI (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,000,000 DA). The program is expanding livelihood opportunities affecting 10,000 women by up to \$1,000 per person a year by: supporting a micro credit program to facilitate the establishment of mariculture enterprises, fish ponds and oil palm producer associations; strengthening market chain linkages for honey, fish, cooking oils and marine products; developing appropriate, easy-to-understand business and craft skills, including vocational skills in carpentry and the manufacture of fuel efficient stoves; and providing technical assistance to train 5,000 villagers in business planning and management. Principal contractors and grantees: URI, ACDI/VOCA, AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and WWF (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,450,000 DA). Activities will focus on overcoming obstacles to competitiveness, the most prominent of which are penetrating regional marketing chains and increasing access to foreign markets. Technical assistance will continue to broaden the exposure of local community entrepreneurs and producer associations to market chain analyses to strengthen their presence in emerging markets. Rising incomes will reinforce local perceptions of the positive relationship between sustainable resource use and improved livelihoods. Principal contractors and grantees: ACDI/VOCA, AWF, URI, Africare and WWF (primes).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$300,000 DA). Implementation of activities in the wildlife management areas and target community management areas will be intensified. The program will strengthen efforts in participatory planning. The transfer of business skills will result in business plans that will attract responsible investments in two target areas. Principal contractors and grantees: AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, URI and WWF (primes).

Increase in Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$750,000 DA). Target areas under conservation will be provided environmental services to increase agricultural productivity. Mixed cropping and agro-forestry will be adopted in 75% of target communities and will result in increases in crop yields of 25%. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and URI (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,500,000 DA). With technical assistance to oversee the application of community management policies and laws, land tenure in wildlife management areas will be secured and communities will be able to use land as collateral for loans. Income per capita will have increased on average by \$500 for members of the women's groups, and the membership of producer associations will have increased to 50,000 within the year. Principal contractors and grantees: URI, ACDI/VOCA, AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and WWF (primes).

Performance and Results: For several years, an educational awards program has crystallized community interest in environmental and natural resource issues and attracted the participation of more than 400,000 individuals, including students and village youths. USAID has guided the establishment of seven wildlife management areas and added 279,000 hectares to ecosystems under conservation management. Investments in national park management and the construction of modern visitor centers have increased tourist visits by 40% and tourism revenues by 50%. Land under conservation management has increased by 2.8 million hectares, and technical assistance has contributed to the development of a natural resources policy and legislative enabling regime more supportive of conservation. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, unprecedented opportunities will exist to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by doubling the outreach of conservation business enterprises that have enhanced the livelihoods of more than 50,000 individuals. This new program phase will build on opportunities to conserve natural resources while increasing the incomes of local communities.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Tanzania |
| Program Title: | Public Accountability |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 621-014 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,085,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$3,074,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's democratic governance program takes an innovative role among donors in working with over 300 Members of Parliament (MPs) and their staffs to ensure that national finances are transparent and effectively used to reduce poverty. This program both focuses the attention of legislative decision-makers on the well-being of ordinary citizens and helps inform citizen groups how to better represent their interests to the Government of Tanzania (GOT) on key concerns such as HIV/AIDS, education, and corruption. The program mentors civic actors to hold the government, particularly Parliament, accountable, and encourages Parliament and civil society to work together on policy development, budgetary allocations, and expenditure and service delivery. By building and promoting strong partnerships between the government, the private sector, and civil society, USAID strengthens the ability of Tanzanians to prevent and eradicate corruption. This program complements the Government of Tanzania's anti-corruption efforts as it seeks to sign a threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation that will further anti-corruption efforts. Education is also a major focus of the program, supported by Africa Education Initiative funds. USAID is providing access to education to thousands of girls as well as finding and promoting women leaders as role models for young Tanzanian girls, so that women and girls can be responsible and informed citizens.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,021,000 DA). USAID is providing over 2,000 Zanzibari children, mostly girls, with their first opportunity to attend school. The quality of education is being addressed through in-service training of over 100 secondary and 200 pre-primary school teachers. By expanding literacy and other basic skills, these children are becoming better-informed citizens over time. In FY 2006, over 350 community members will be involved in school management committees, and 35 pre-primary schools and 11 teacher centers will be equipped. Continued partnering with existing public and private institutions on the predominantly Muslim islands is fostering an increase in resources, support, and accountability so that youth benefit from better education. Principal contractors and grantees: Aga Khan Foundation/Tanzania (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$514,000 DA). Six Tanzanian civil society networks are going to be supported in advocating policy change(s) to hold government more accountable and transparent in its expenditures for public service delivery. The networks bring together over 30 individual non-governmental organizations with more than 4,000 members. They are mentored to advocate collectively for increased social benefits for traditionally marginalized groups like pastoralists, girls and expectant mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and small farmers and fishermen. These networks monitor local government's public financial management and public service delivery as the first line of attack against corruption. The media is partnering with the non-governmental organizations to convey their findings to the public through radio or print. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$550,000 DA). USAID is focusing assistance on building the newly elected Parliament's abilities in financial oversight and law-making. The program focuses on building the capacity of over 300 members of Parliament and over 40 civil servants within Parliament who work most closely on budget issues and policy areas related to USAID's priority areas

(health and HIV/AIDS, education, economic growth and the environment). Emphasis is going to be placed on women parliamentarians so they become part of the decision-making process in the traditionally male-dominated legislature. USAID is preparing Members of Parliament for more effective roles in the budgetary process and management oversight of public finance. Principal contractors and grantees: State University of New York (SUNY) (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA). Funding will maintain enrollment of disadvantaged children in basic education, teacher preparation, and community participation. Geographic scope will continue on Zanzibar. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support civil society to partner with local authorities and Parliament in providing oversight of distribution and use of public resources at the district-level. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative (PADCO) (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$264,000 DA). Four to six civil society networks will be mentored to successfully advocate for key social issues will continue. Targeted training for key non-governmental organizations and the media to engage in public expenditure oversight at selected districts will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$310,000 DA). Parliamentarians will be mentored on how to run a public hearing to gather expectations from their constituents. Committee hearings will be designed to allow advocates to address the Parliamentarians on issues of gender equity, maternal health, people living with HIV/AIDS, and the rights of marginalized communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Due to interventions by USAID, citizen groups are now able to represent their interests to the GOT on key concerns such as HIV/AIDS, education, and trafficking in persons. This is a revolutionary shift, considering Tanzania's socialist legacy that discouraged discussion and dissension. Together, two USAID-supported groups were able to brief all presidential candidates on HIV/AIDS to ensure its incorporation into political platforms. Citizen participation was highlighted in the education activity where for the first time community members are actively managing schools and overseeing educational expenditures. The anti-corruption activity publicly launched its web-based expenditure-tracking tool during this year - the first website of its kind in Africa. By program completion in FY 2010, Parliament will be more effective with civil society to ensure public accountability. Local government authorities will collaborate with civil society to promote transparent public service delivery and to share financial performance information. At least 30 journalists will be trained to report on public expenditures. This innovative approach complements the expected Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Country Program focus on anti-corruption in Tanzania.

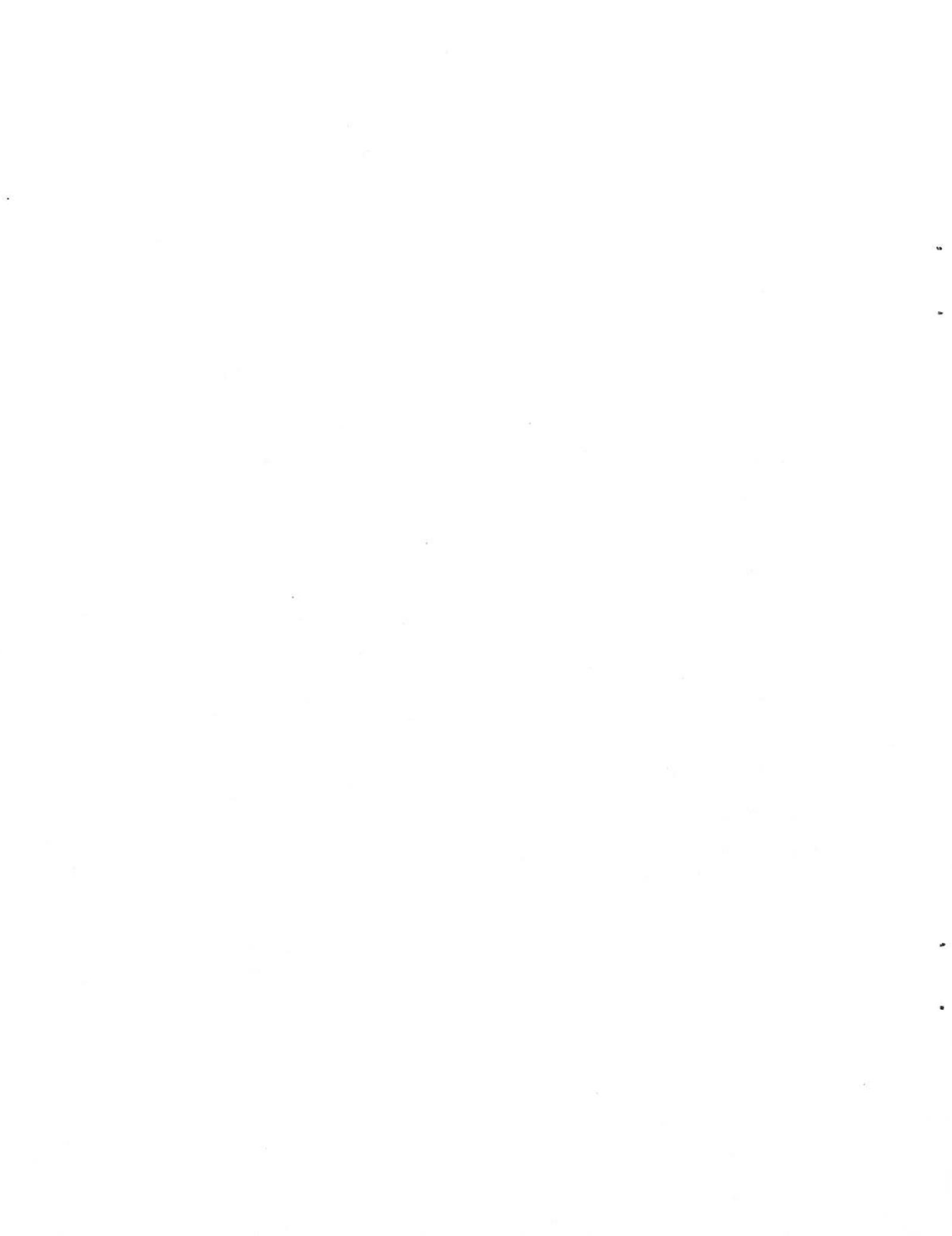
Tanzania PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 23,000 | 15,110 | 21,754 | 20,662 |
| Development Assistance | 7,523 | 8,755 | 9,167 | 9,260 |
| Economic Support Fund | 600 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 11,730 | 44,224 | 62,981 | 62,981 |
| PL 480 Title II | 18,189 | 16,668 | 4,253 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 61,042 | 85,057 | 98,155 | 92,903 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention | | | | |
| CSH | 23,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 11,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 621-003 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 3,089 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 621-008 Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| DA | 2,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 621-009 Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 1,889 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 621-010 HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 417 | 400 |
| GHAI | 0 | 44,224 | 62,981 | 62,981 |
| 621-011 Health Status | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 15,110 | 21,337 | 20,262 |
| 621-012 Incomes Increased | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 2,393 | 2,149 | 2,186 |
| 621-013 Environment and Natural Resources | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 2,258 | 3,933 | 4,000 |
| 621-014 Public Accountability | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 4,104 | 3,085 | 3,074 |
| ESF | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |

Mission Director,
Pam White



Uganda

The Development Challenge

USAID assists the Government of Uganda (GOU) to reduce poverty to 10% by 2017 from 38% in 2003. The most severe challenges are the conflict in northern Uganda, an extremely high population growth rate of 3.4%, widespread corruption and violations of democratic processes. USAID works toward economically and environmentally sustainable development. Improved health service delivery systems to improve family planning and tackle the continued consequences of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other preventable diseases allows people to be healthier, therefore more productive, while improved quality of education through teacher training and improved school management also helps people be more productive, therefore rise above poverty status. USAID works to strengthen the GOU's fragile commitment to democratic pluralism, a strengthened civil society, and anti-corruption. Peace-building in northern Uganda to improve the lives of those most affected by poverty continues.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Norway, Italy, Japan, Austria, Spain, France, China, Belgium.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank-International Development Association (IDA), European Union (EU), United Nations Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP), African Development Fund (ADF), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Investment Bank (EIB), Nordic Development Fund (NDF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|--|
| USAID Mission: | Uganda |
| Program Title: | Economic Growth |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 617-007 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$12,011,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$150,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$14,126,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2002 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's assistance works to expand rural economic growth. This is achieved by seeking to increase commercial agricultural production, strengthen capacity in the private sector, expand and diversify Uganda's export base, increase access to rural financial services, enhance the sustainable use of natural resources, reduce threats to biodiversity, and improve food security.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$3,933,000 DA; \$150,000 prior year ESF). USAID reduces the threats to fragile forest, woodland and aquatic ecosystems, and the biodiversity therein, through a combination of conservation, environmental management, and enterprise development approaches. Specifically, the program supports explicit efforts to reduce the threats to biodiversity in the Ugandan portion of the Albertine Rift Valley of southwestern and western Uganda. USAID is accomplishing this by improving land management and the sustainable use of natural resources, by resolving resource-based conflict within local communities bordering protected areas, and by stimulating economic opportunities in these poverty-stricken and overpopulated districts. USAID funds training for farmers and resource users in soil conservation, land management, agro-forestry technologies and value-added processing. Assistance is being provided to initiate and sustain income-generating activities, including ecotourism and sustainable timber harvesting, the environmentally sustainable production of arabica coffee, aquaculture and other agricultural crops. Support is also given to improve enforcement and compliance of national and local environment and biodiversity conservation laws. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) (prime), Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (subs).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$6,971,000 DA). USAID seeks to raise the incomes of 220,000 rural households by increasing the productivity and marketing of key food and cash crops such as coffee, cotton, grains (maize, rice, and barley), oilseeds (sunflower and sesame), flowers, spices (vanilla and cardamom), cooking bananas (matooke) and fish. Activities involve the development and transfer of improved agricultural technology and practices (including biotechnology and aquaculture), the establishment and strengthening of producer organizations, improvements in input delivery, an expansion of rural financial services and the development of competitive agricultural and rural enterprises. This will be accomplished by utilizing an integrated value chain approach and combining interventions from production through exports to achieve a significant multiplier impact. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, DAI, Auburn University and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,107,000 DA). USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training to help Uganda develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy as well as strengthen the ability of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g., coffee, cotton, fisheries, grains, oilseeds, cut flowers, dairy and tourism) to organize and collaborate as "competitive clusters." By working together to identify and overcome barriers to competition in target markets, the stakeholders in these markets should increase sales volumes and exports. Activities promote an understanding of international trade agreements, position Ugandan products to attain differentiation within specific markets, and make strategic information on trade positioning accessible to the private sector. USAID supports the expansion of rural financial

services, which can result in savings for education and health and provide funds to invest in new enterprises. This program increases access to financial services for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics and DAI (primes).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID's P.L. 480 food aid, both directly distributed and monetized (U.S. food commodities sold on the local market to generate funds for development activities), makes food available at the household and community levels. Partners work with 120,000 rural households to increase the production of specific food and cash crops for domestic consumption and for sale on local and regional markets. Additionally, over 60,000 people living in families where at least one member has HIV/AIDS will continue to receive a monthly distribution package of corn-soy blend and vegetable oil. Principal contractors and grantees: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Alliance (ACDI/VOCA), Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision and Save the Children Federation (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID will continue its efforts to protect the fragile natural resources of southwestern Uganda by promoting resource conservation and environmentally sustainable income-generating opportunities for local populations. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,000,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to increase the productivity and marketing of key food and cash crops (including coffee, cotton, basic grains and oilseeds, vanilla, and bananas). Improved aquaculture production systems will be demonstrated to Ugandan producers and support will be provided to develop a local fish-feed industry to support the fisheries industry. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, DAI, and Auburn University (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,626,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide support for the expansion of rural financial services and savings mobilization in rural Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID's P.L. 480 program will continue to focus on increasing food availability for the rural poor and northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision, Save the Children Federation, and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: The number of households assisted by USAID increased from 166,000 to over 209,000 (exceeding the 2005 target by 13%). The average household income among these households increased by 20%, more than double the 2005 target. In addition, USAID's programs have contributed to the formation of approximately 750 new on- and off-farm enterprises and led to the creation of 32,000 new jobs. Approximately 50,429 hectares of biologically important habitats were maintained in the Albertine Rift eco-region. These included breeding areas, lake shorelines, wetlands, mountain gorilla parks and collaborative forest management of multiple use zones. As a result of community, private sector and government partnerships, Uganda's mountain gorilla population and its forest habitat were better protected from poaching and agricultural incursion. Uganda's aggregate production of cotton and vanilla was stagnant or declined due to falling world market prices. Similarly, coffee production was stagnant (due to the impact of coffee wilt) despite increasing prices. However, the production of other crops supported by USAID increased dramatically. For example, USAID's agriculture program has been instrumental in increasing upland rice production in Uganda over the past two years, from zero to over 15,000 metric tons, thereby helping to offset Uganda's rice import needs (currently at 40,000 MT). The consumption of processed milk and other dairy products in Uganda increased by 8%, from 25 million liters in 2004 to 27 million liters this year. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, higher sustainable economic growth, therefore improved incomes and food security of rural populations, should be evident as a result of increased commercial agricultural production and productivity, expanded and diversified agricultural export base, and reduced threats to biodiversity.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Uganda |
| Program Title: | Human Capacity |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 617-008 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$19,148,000 CSH; \$5,925,000 DA; \$85,234,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$2,000,000 CSH |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$18,512,000 CSH; \$6,000,000 DA; \$85,234,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2002 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID supports investments in health, HIV/AIDS and education including the provision of essential commodities, training and technical assistance. The objectives of this program are: to facilitate the effective use of quality health, HIV/AIDS and education services among low income Ugandans; to increase Uganda's capacity to sustain the delivery of quality health, HIV/AIDS and education services; and to strengthen the policy environment and social support for the delivery and use of effective health, HIV/AIDS and education services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$5,925,000 DA). As part of the African Education Initiative, USAID provides funding for teacher training and related supplies and equipment, and technical assistance for curriculum and materials development, with a new focus on local languages for early primary school. School management is strengthened through support to school management committees, assistance in monitoring the quality of services, and provision of management training for head teachers. In addition, USAID supports special programs in early childhood education through the Ministry of Education and through the madrasa network of Muslim schools. HIV/AIDS and responsible sexual behavior, as well as issues related to girls' safety, are being addressed through age appropriate curriculum at the primary and secondary levels and by engaging parents and the community in activities to reduce vulnerability. Significant resources are being directed to conflict affected districts to support guidance and counseling, peace curriculum and girls' scholarships. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates, John Snow, Inc., and Research Triangle Institute (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,560,000 CSH): USAID's support to the Ministry of Health assists in implementing critical child survival interventions including immunizations, early treatment of childhood diseases, the implementation of community-based nutrition interventions, the provision of vitamins to children through food fortification and supplements, access to safe water and oral re-hydration salts. Support is being provided to district-level health departments and non-governmental organizations for training, supervision and commodity support to carry out "Child Health Days" and to implement the critical interventions through community outreach and health clinics. Social marketing of basic child survival products, such as insecticide treated bed nets and multi-vitamins, is reaching children in northern Uganda. Support for policy reforms is ensuring improved efficiency in the delivery of a number of child health services. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., Africare, Abt Associates and the International Science and Technology Institute (primes).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$10,953,000 CSH). The President's Malaria Initiative builds on current programs for home-based treatment of malaria by community outreach workers, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women, and the promotion, sale and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets. USAID provides technical support, training and funding for supervision to support the tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy programs for district-level activities. Technical support to integrate TB and HIV/AIDS at the point of service delivery is being expanded. In addition,

USAID provides training, technical assistance and refurbishment of district-level laboratory facilities. These services are being expanded and strengthened in northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., Johns Hopkins University, and Academy for Educational Development (primes); malaria implementers to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of HIV/AIDS programs.

Support Family Planning (\$5,635,000 CSH; \$2,000,000 prior year CSH). USAID provides contraceptives and supports their distribution to both government health clinics and by social marketing through commercial outlets. USAID supports training and the development and distribution of job aids for health workers for improved service delivery, as well as mass communication through radio and print media to educate the public about family planning and reproductive health. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University, Engender Health, and the Futures Group (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,000,000 DA). Through the Africa Education Initiative, USAID will continue support for teacher training. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,640,000 CSH). If peace is achieved in northern Uganda, activities will be expanded to provide access to immunization services and treatment of childhood illnesses for post-conflict districts. In other parts of the country, activities will continue from FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$11,020,000 CSH). USAID will support the scale-up of TB services in Uganda with a focus on integrating TB and HIV/AIDS service delivery and improving case detection and treatment in northern Uganda. Scaled-up TB activities will complement activities implemented through the Presidential Malaria Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of HIV/AIDS programs.

Support Family Planning (\$4,852,000 CSH). USAID will increase access to long-term methods through social marketing, the private sector, community outreach, and advocacy focusing on the role of men and boys. Improved service delivery will emphasize dual protection, improved linkages between antenatal care and prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs, and strengthening the secondary school curriculum. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: In 2005, HIV treatment increased from six sites in 2003 to 38 in 2005, servicing a total of 35,114 patients. Counseling and testing services expanded, reaching a total of 618,503 and exceeding the 2005 target by 18%. Subsidization of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) has increased access to malaria protection in northern conflict districts while the commercial market for ITNs has tripled to 1.2 million. USAID trained 22,400 new village-based drug distributors to detect malaria, and 249,369 children were treated through trained volunteers. The pupil-to-classroom ratio has decreased from 90 in 2001 to 79 in 2005, and the pupil-to-teacher ratio has dropped from 58 in 2001 to 51 in 2005. Nine hundred needy girls in secondary school from rural and conflict-affected areas benefited from the Ambassador's Scholarship Program in 2005, and a flexible school program targeting "hard to reach" children reached 4,114 children (more than 50% girls). By completion of this objective in FY 2010, the accessibility and quality of both health care and education services will improve. Specifically, the effective use of basic social services will be improved, the capacity of public and private sectors to sustain the delivery of quality social services will be increased and improved, and the policy environment and social support for the delivery and use of these social services will be strengthened.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Uganda |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 617-010 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,378,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,419,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID assistance addresses improved democracy and governance by: promoting political pluralism and participation; improving service delivery and reducing corruption at the local government level; and strengthening the institutional capacity of civil society organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA). USAID activities will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to promote anti-corruption through improving citizen awareness of the effects of corruption, advocacy for greater transparency, and procedural reform to limit opportunities for corruption. USAID will also support the development of civil society advocacy skills around issues of accountability and democratic participation. A focus on advocacy related to the conflict in northern Uganda will be another aspect of USAID's work. All assistance to strengthen civil society will be broadly coordinated with USAID programs and partners in health, education and economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,218,000 DA). Leading to 2006 elections, USAID is providing non-partisan support for building the capacity of Uganda's major political parties, including development of strategic management and advocacy skills, coalition building, community outreach and mobilization, policy formation and interpretation of public opinion polling. USAID will also support public dialogues, candidate debates and regular interaction with the parties and civil society. After the 2006 elections, USAID assistance will focus on the longer term objectives of opening the political space and transitioning to multipartyism. This will include support to party caucuses in Parliament, including aiding them to be more responsive to constituency priorities, and developing constituent linkages and communication strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$660,000 DA). USAID's decentralization program continues to provide assistance to 33 local governments in order to implement a new Government of Uganda fiscal decentralization strategy and a new and reformed local government procurement system. USAID's support to local governments improves service delivery and curbs corruption at the local level. A current component is assisting with the Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority in conducting an ethics and integrity survey that will be used in defining the areas where further support for anti-corruption activities and activities targeting implementation of the new local government reforms will be concentrated. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates in Rural Development (prime).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. The Government of Uganda is currently negotiating a threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). If signed, USAID will be

responsible for managing and implementing this program. Uganda has proposed to MCC that funding be provided to reduce corruption at the national level and strengthen the anti-corruption environment. The program would target the incidence of corruption in procurement; endeavor to increase the rate of successful prosecution of corrupt public officials; and increase the active participation by civil society in checking and controlling both administrative and grand corruption. The program would also seek to build capacity for the effective implementation of the public procurement system and for detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating corruption cases within key government institutions. USAID assistance would help equip key investigative and prosecutorial agencies with technology and other appropriate tools, and support public awareness campaigns on the role of citizens in confronting corruption in the delivery of public services. These activities will be complemented by Development Assistance funding to support demand-side anti-corruption activities under the civil society strengthening program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,419,000 DA). USAID activities will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to promote anti-corruption and support the development of civil society advocacy skills around issues of accountability and democratic participation. A focus on advocacy related to the conflict in northern Uganda will continue. USAID will also work with the media to improve its capacity for effective investigatory reporting and coverage. All assistance to strengthen civil society will be broadly coordinated with USAID programs and partners in health, education and economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000). USAID assistance will focus on developing political parties to work within a multiparty system. USAID will also support the development of party caucuses in Parliament, constituent linkages, and responsible governance in elected positions on the local and national level. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Under a previous objective, USAID has supported members of Parliament and parliamentary committees to improve their capacity for executive oversight and formalized a relationship and linkages between Parliament and civil society organizations, which resulted in an almost three-fold increase in the number of civil society-related legislative agenda items reflected in parliamentary bills. USAID assisted the National Electoral Commission in preparing for the referendum on multipartyism and the 2006 elections, which has resulted in increased public confidence in that institution. Assistance has also built the capacity of women, internally displaced persons and other civil society groups to engage in policy advocacy and governance. USAID-assisted local governments were supported in completing vital planning and budget documents on time to ensure receipt of funds from the central government. In 2005, 82% of USAID-assisted local governments (up from 62.5% in 2004) expended 100% of central government funds in a timely and appropriate manner. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, political pluralism and participation will have increased. As a result, national and local government delivery of basic services will have become more responsive to actual needs. In addition, public confidence in government at all levels will have increased as a result of anti-corruption efforts and greater transparency and communication between government and civil society organizations.

Data Sheet

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|--|---|
| USAID Mission: | Uganda |
| Program Title: | Conflict Mitigation |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 617-011 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$800,000 CSH; \$1,300,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,300,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID will mitigate conflict and support conflict-affected populations in Uganda. Assistance seeks to promote peace and reconciliation activities in support of an end to the conflict in northern Uganda and reintegrate internally displaced people, vulnerable children, and victims of torture and trafficking into their communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID supports community resilience and dialogue in conflict-affected areas. The program seeks to diffuse and prevent conflicts by promoting reconciliation both nationally and among communities through conflict transformation strategies, such as participatory dialogue, peace clubs, media tolerance programming, ceremonial exchanges and solidarity events. USAID strives to advance peace and reconciliation processes in order to achieve a cessation of violent conflict in northern Uganda. USAID is positioned to provide technical assistance to the Government of Uganda (GOU) negotiating team, including conflict resolution and negotiation skills, promoting reconciliation between the GOU and the Acholi people as part of a larger national reconciliation process, and support to the Office of the Prime Minister to prepare a national policy and institutional framework for peace building and conflict resolution. USAID will seek to do more to protect internally displaced people and other vulnerable populations from violence, abuse, exploitation and harassment, including enhancing the monitoring, reporting and responding to protection issues such as attacks, provision of security, and gender-based violence. USAID will also seek to address the consequences when protection fails through psychosocial and rehabilitation programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative International (AECOM/PADCO); International Rescue Committee (primes), Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs).

Support Populations at Risk (\$300,000 DA; \$800,000 CSH). USAID supports HIV/AIDS counseling and treatment, psychosocial support, rehabilitation, reintegration, income generating activities and skills training for conflict-affected populations, especially internally displaced people. USAID will expand access to basic social services in conflict-affected areas. In particular, USAID will increase access to health services: HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment, malaria control interventions and programs for orphans and vulnerable children. USAID activities also continue to support the prevention of trafficking of vulnerable persons for sexual exploitation, forced labor and participation in armed conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime), Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs); others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to prevent conflicts

through community reconciliation and conflict transformation strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime); Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs), plus others to be determined.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$700,000 DA). USAID will increase opportunities for self reliance through food security and livelihood programs. This will include support to income generation and savings and loan activities for conflict-affected populations. Given the importance of access to land and related issues to achieve this goal, USAID plans to also support activities for the documentation of land ownership, land rights and the effective management of natural resources, specifically in northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Under predecessor objectives, USAID has revitalized peace and reconciliation teams that are bringing messages of harmony and compromise to a wider audience, with communication of these messages to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). As a result, some former LRA members have returned from the bush to accept amnesty. Through USAID's efforts, half a million people were reached by peace and reconciliation media programs in 2005. More than 2,403 formerly abducted children have been enrolled in school or vocational training. Over 13,126 "night commuters," i.e., children who retreat to urban centers in northern Uganda each night for safety, and formerly abducted children have received services with USAID assistance, including shelter, sanitation, and training on protection issues and human rights. Over 127 savings and loan associations have been formed among conflict-affected populations with a membership of 2,763 (of whom 2,098 are female). As a result of community sensitization activities, there has been an increase in the demand for HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services in the conflict-affected districts. Over 800 trafficking survivors (formerly abducted children) have gone through USAID-supported reception centers and have been reintegrated into communities. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, USAID anticipates peace in northern Uganda and support for and reintegration of displaced populations well-underway. Conflict-affected populations, whether still displaced or returned to their home communities, will have expanded access to basic social services and economic opportunities.



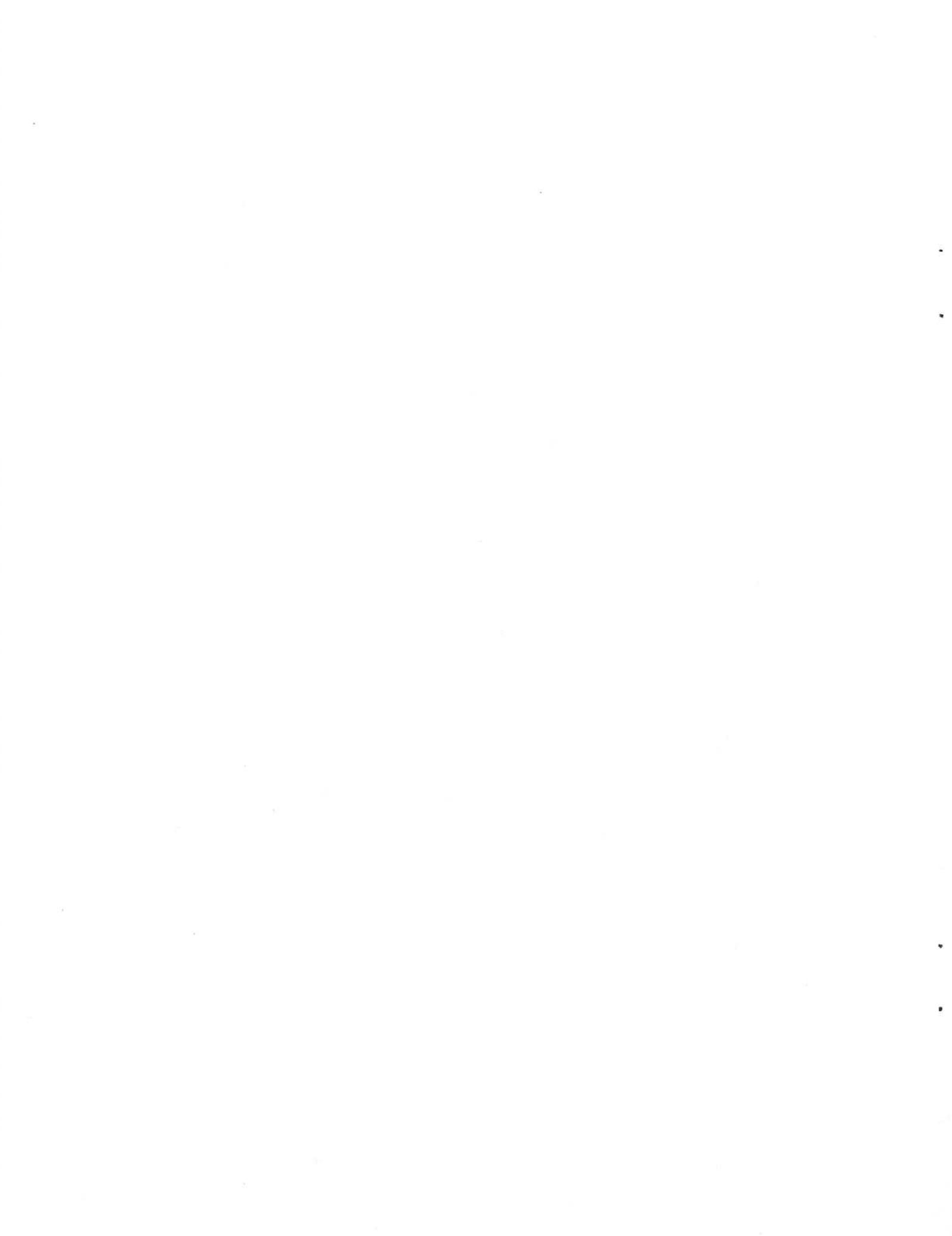
Uganda PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 36,020 | 15,160 | 19,948 | 18,512 |
| Development Assistance | 26,676 | 27,967 | 21,614 | 23,845 |
| Development Credit Authority | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Support Fund | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 23,445 | 72,478 | 85,234 | 85,234 |
| PL 480 Title II | 69,880 | 64,410 | 16,193 | 19,000 |
| Total Program Funds | 157,521 | 180,665 | 142,989 | 146,591 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 617-007 Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 17,716 | 16,051 | 12,011 | 14,126 |
| DCA | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 617-008 Human Capacity | | | | |
| CSH | 35,220 | 14,360 | 19,148 | 18,512 |
| DA | 7,483 | 6,185 | 5,925 | 6,000 |
| GHAi | 23,445 | 72,478 | 85,234 | 85,234 |
| 617-009 Democracy, Governance and Conflict | | | | |
| CSH | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 1,477 | 5,731 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 617-010 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 2,378 | 2,419 |
| 617-011 Conflict Mitigation | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 1,300 |

Mission Director,
Margo Ellis



Zambia

The Development Challenge

Zambia has struggled to stay on a steady, broad-based path of economic and social development. Some 78% of Zambians live on less than a dollar a day with little access to education and basic health services. HIV/AIDS is destroying families, institutions, and Zambia's ability to achieve sustainable development. The incidence of malaria has tripled since the 1980s and is the leading cause of death for children under age five. Zambia's corruption levels are perceived to be among the highest in the world. To break the vicious circle of poverty, disease and corruption, USAID uses a multi-sectoral, integrated approach focusing on health, HIV/AIDS, education, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Aside from using grants and contracts, USAID leverages significant additional resources using the Global Development Alliance mechanism to create public-private partnerships and the Development Credit Authority to increase the financial sector's participation.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Japan.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Increased Competitiveness |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-005 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$9,479,000 DA; \$200,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$211,000 DCA |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$8,586,000 DA; \$200,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2003 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: Funding for this program will provide technical assistance and training to: strengthen the financial sector's contribution to economic growth; increase Zambia's participation in global trade and investment; improve economic policy and governance; promote private sector growth; increase agricultural productivity; reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS; and increase food security for vulnerable populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,150,000 DA). Policy-related activities are helping Zambia seize agribusiness trade and growth opportunities that were created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Southern African Development Community. These activities provide an enabling environment through assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), and other organizations that deal with policy and regulatory issues. The activities support public/private sector dialogue; identify trade opportunities, issues and constraints; and address production-related issues. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Michigan State University (MSU) and the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,700,000 DA). Activities are increasing the ability of agricultural sector clients to access regional and international markets. The program aims to expand smallholder access to markets, creating links to larger private sector entities. It identifies markets in which Zambian agriculture has a demonstrated comparative advantage. Activities also target the sustainable development of non-timber natural resource products and tourism market growth opportunities that will benefit rural communities living around protected areas. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), Zambia TACAgrribusiness Technical Assistance Center (ZATAC) Ltd, International Executive Service Corps, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$4,229,000 DA). Funding promotes crop diversification; develop sustainable natural products for emerging market opportunities; and employ new technologies and value-added processing techniques. This assistance is increasing agricultural productivity and quality; and is increasing the volume of production for about 50,000 smallholder farm families. USAID activities promote conservation farming, small-scale irrigation, use of earthen dams or rainwater collection from roofs, and soil fertility interventions. Funding assists community-based natural resource management groups engaged in tourism and natural products enterprise activities. Resources from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) are being applied across the Economic Growth SO, with a special focus on increasing export competitiveness of agricultural commodities through increased farm-level productivity and greater efficiencies throughout the targeted value chains. Additional resources under the Dairy Directive will help the mission support the development of a new dairy activity covering appropriate technology transfer through farmer groups in dairy husbandry, clean milk production, forage and animal health. Principal grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) (prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,100,000 DA). USAID and five other donors are working collaboratively to support the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Plan (PSDRP), which focuses on increasing private sector investments and foreign trade. Principal contractors: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen the Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,300,000 DA; \$211,000 prior year DCA). USAID helps to identify and test innovative financial options through the private sector to increase access to finance. Value-chain financing, equipment leasing, insurance, and short- to medium-term financing are promoted. Business development services, information technology, market information, marketing services and business training are provided to help clients in small-scale agriculture and natural resources production groups become competitive. A key focus is the expansion of the credit guarantee programs to share risks with local banks in the development of new business opportunities. USAID anticipates the possibility of transferring additional development assistance (DA) funds to the development credit authority (DCA) account in the range of \$300,000 to \$500,000. The amount will be contingent on the demand for loan guarantees for the banking sector. Principal contractors and grantees: CLUSA (prime) in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises and DAI.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,509,000 DA). This funding will be used to continue assistance for economic policy dialogue and trade-related interventions. Particular focus will be paid to trade facilitation. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ACF.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,627,000 DA). USAID intends to expand its activities, in collaboration with other donors, to continue supporting the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Program (PSDRP). Principal grantees and contractors: DAI, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,200,000 DA). Funding will expand assistance to more smallholder farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs to promote increased food production and crop diversification. Principal grantees: CLUSA (Prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to work collaboratively in support of the PSDRP. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to identify and test more innovative financial options and expand the network of business development services through the private sector and other donors. This funding will strengthen and expand capital markets and promote investor-friendly fiscal policies through new activities that will focus predominantly on urban areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (prime) collaborating with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises, and DAI.

Performance and Results: The value of exports has risen to \$432 million since this strategic objective began. Expected results by the program's end are an increase in non-traditional exports (NTES) from a baseline of \$405 million in FY 2004, to \$600 million in FY 2009 and an increase in the value of food and non-food agricultural production, from \$8 million in FY 2004, to \$20 million in FY 2009.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Basic Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-006 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$16,393,000 DA; \$5,100,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$7,000,000 DA; \$5,100,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2003 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's education program contributes to improving the quality of basic education in Zambia through: health and nutrition interventions; HIV/AIDS mitigation; teacher-training; enhancement of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) information management system and strengthening its capacity to formulate and implement policies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$16,393,000 DA). USAID supports the use of cost-effective information communication technology (ICTs) and classroom practice interventions to improve the teaching skills of 6,800 school teachers. This support includes both in-service (3,900) and pre-service (2,900) teacher-training. USAID promotes the use of ICT to increase access to basic education for 70,000 school-aged children who are unable to enter public schools. USAID utilizes technical assistance to expand school health and nutrition interventions for 200,000 pupils, and provides technical assistance to expand HIV/AIDS mitigation and promote education for 253,500 orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC), especially girls. This support includes scholarships for 3,500 orphaned children to improve school completion and a workplace program for 25,000 MOE staff.

USAID technical assistance expands the MOE's education data collection system and improves the analysis of the information collected for sound decision-making at different administrative levels (headquarters, nine provincial offices and 72 districts). USAID policy-related activities increase the MOE's capacity to develop and implement policies, particularly on special issues such as alternative education, HIV/AIDS, school health and nutrition and decentralization. USAID education sector funding supports the MOE's achievement of specific institutional reforms with funding meeting MOE's pre-established milestones. These milestones are consistent with the MOE's strategic plan. USAID education funding supports the attainment of Fast Track Initiative goals; enhancing the role of civil society, improving teacher performance and increasing access to education for marginalized groups. Principal grantees: Education Development Center (EDC), Academy for Educational Development (AED), the MOE, and American Institutes for Research (AIR) (all prime) and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,000,000 DA): USAID/Zambia will continue funding innovative approaches for reaching OVC and enhancing the MOE's ability to maintain and expand services to a target of 85,000 school-aged children. Teacher-training, focused on HIV/AIDS, pedagogy, school management and life skills, is expected to reach 11,390 government and community school teachers. USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance to the MOE to develop information, monitoring and evaluation systems to improve decision-making at all levels. USAID will continue to improve the quality of education by providing technical assistance focused on effective MOE decentralization. Sector program assistance will be provided to encourage specific institutional reforms in the MOE. USAID will collaborate with other donors to target specific interventions that will improve the

quality of education throughout the country. Principal grantees: EDC, AED, the MOE, and AIR (all prime), and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: USAID's support to Zambia's basic education sector helped to deliver quality education to thousands of OVC, particularly in remote areas. The demand for the interactive radio instruction (IRI) continues to grow. IRI learning centers increased from 647 in FY 2004 to 814 in FY 2005, with a corresponding cumulative increase in enrolment from 38,513 children (19,101 girls and 19,412 boys) in FY 2004 to 54,859 children (27,661 girls and 27,198 boys) in FY 2005. Part of this increase comes as a result of more community schools using the IRI program. In FY 2005, 308 community and 36 government schools used the IRI program, up from 188 community schools in FY 2004. While community schools adopted the program on their own initiative, it was introduced in government schools to help improve teaching. Continued progress in this activity will mean that by FY 2007, an additional 70,000 children will have access to good quality basic education and will be motivated to stay in school.

Using African Education Initiative (AEI) funds, the education program also supported pre-service and in-service teacher-training activities for 6,581 teachers in areas that include guidance and counseling, HIV/AIDS, gender, school health and nutrition, and the use of the IRI methodology.

HIV/AIDS interventions are designed to provide services to MOE employees and develop its capacity to administer the HIV/AIDS workplace program. Using FY 2004 funds, a total number of 8,026 (3,788 males and 4,238 females) MOE employees were mobilized and sensitized while 2,069 (705 males and 1,321 females) opted for counseling and testing (CT) through onsite CT services. By the program's completion in 2010, 90% of all basic school teachers will have participated in HIV/AIDS-focused teacher training.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Improved Health Status |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-007 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$16,083,000 CSH; \$41,280,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$14,402,000 CSH; \$41,280,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2003 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's Improved Health Status program provides financial and technical support to help create a better health environment for Zambians by facilitating community, family and individual action, scaling up key public health interventions, and strengthening health services and systems. Activities concentrate on: malaria prevention and treatment, reproductive, maternal and child health, and health systems strengthening. Cross-cutting activities include masters level training for public health professionals; funding for essential district health services; and mobilizing communities and individuals to change their behaviors to improve their health.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,571,000 CSH). USAID works with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to expand access to and improve the quality of child health services. USAID provides educational materials to help them prepare for semi-annual Child Health Weeks when children under five receive key services such as immunization, growth monitoring, vitamin A supplementation, bednet re-treatment and de-worming. USAID is strengthening monitoring and evaluation for the Vitamin A fortification of Zambian sugar to further support the Vitamin A program, as well as assisting the MOH to expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach in all 72 districts in Zambia. USAID supports social marketing of preventive health products and services to make them affordable and more accessible to low income Zambians, and continues to promote hygienic practices to decrease diarrheal diseases. USAID is mobilizing rural communities to take health measures that prevent harmful practices and promote healthy behaviors; creating demand for health services; and helping build capacity of local organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); Population Services International (PSI) (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); Save the Children (SCF) (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID continues to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Maternal health activities focus on increasing access to safe motherhood services, including emergency obstetric care, prenatal care, reducing the complications of malaria in pregnancy through intermittent presumptive treatment, and distributing insecticide-treated bed nets for children under five and pregnant women. USAID is strengthening referral networks for emergency obstetric care and assist the MOH to improve pregnancy outcomes by promoting the use of birth preparedness plans for all pregnant women and increasing the number of skilled attendants at birth by training midwives and other health professionals. Post-abortion care services will be expanded from two to 20 districts in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$8,648,000 CSH). USAID is working with the National Malaria Control Center (NMCC) to support all aspects of the national Roll Back Malaria program including: making effective treatment with the drug Coartem more widely available; scaling up the distribution of free insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) in the most affected districts; and socially marketing ITNs for targeted groups. USAID assists the NMCC to expand indoor residual spraying (IRS) to

new eligible districts. A system is being developed to monitor and manage resistance to DDT and pyrethroids used in IRS. USAID is also continuing assistance to the national tuberculosis program for diagnostic equipment and expanded access to treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); AED/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); KNCV (prime); Family Health International (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$3,164,000 CSH). USAID programs increase demand for and access to family planning services, particularly in rural areas, and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. USAID is continuing to support the public sector rollout of the injectable contraceptive Depo Provera. USAID is also continuing to support social marketing of oral contraceptives, for which demand is rising. USAID is mobilizing communities and individuals to create demand for family planning services. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,733,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide materials for Child Health Weeks, support scale up of IMCI, strengthen the national vitamin A program, support chlorine social marketing, and fund training of public health professionals. Principal prime contractors, grantees or agencies: Abt Associates (prime); PSI (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); and Save the Children (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,675,000 CSH). USAID will continue to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services at all levels of the MOH. The MOH campaign against malaria during pregnancy will be assisted via treatment and distribution of ITNs to pregnant women. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$7,270,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue support for TB and malaria prevention and treatment, social marketing of health products, university health worker training, funding for essential district health services, and behavior change communication activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); Academy for Educational Development/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$2,724,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support programs that increase both demand for and access to quality family planning services - particularly in rural areas - and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Principal results expected by the end of this program in 2010 are a decrease in under-five mortality from 168/1000 in 2002 to 135/1000; and a decrease in HIV prevalence among youth aged 15 to 24 from 8% in 2002 to 3%. Intermediate results will be available from the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-008 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$750,000 DA; \$1,000,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$750,000 DA; \$1,000,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2009 |

Summary: This program supports justice sector and policy reforms to enable more accountable government, supports civil society's demand for transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption programs, and strengthens the National Assembly as a legislative oversight institution.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). Assistance is being provided to civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote policy dialogue and demand a more accountable government. Sub-grants to CSOs focus on: constitutional reform, electoral reform, and investigative journalism related to administrative corruption. Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) funds support some CSOs who are being helped to identify and fight corruption and learn how to become effective public advocates. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID assists the Parliament of Zambia in becoming a more effective oversight institution. Activities include technical assistance, training of staff and Members of Parliament (MPs) and project management support to Parliament to strengthen the role of its committees and MPs in oversight and representation, redefining how decisions are taken within the institution, and creating mechanisms for better communications with citizens and civil society. USAID's training assists committees in developing, managing, and ensuring fiscal oversight of the national budget and performance by government departments. In addition, USAID provides support to a pilot group of parliamentary constituency offices to strengthen the linkages between Parliament and the public. Civil society is being trained on how to effectively influence the legislative process, particularly in the fight against corruption. USAID also provides financial support to the Zambian chapter of the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) and employ local lawyers to assist citizens in reporting incidents of corruption to Parliament and law enforcement bodies. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). This program will support civil society demand for more accountable government. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen Zambia's Parliament following legislative elections in 2006. USAID will aim to transform more than 20 parliamentary constituency offices in rural areas into full-service centers for reporting corruption and monitoring HIV/AIDS services in the surrounding communities. Principal grantee: PACT Zambia (prime).

Performance and Results: There has been impressive progress with prosecutions. The Government of Zambia's Task Force on Corruption, supported by USAID and the U.S. Department of Treasury, investigated 450 corporations and 170 individuals suspected of plundering or aiding and abetting the plundering of national resources. Seventy of these cases were effectively investigated for criminal prosecution; 276 assets (primarily real estate holdings) are currently under active investigation and nine cases are currently being prosecuted in court. In addition, a major civil case is being contested in London. Millions of dollars worth of Zambian real estate, plus additional international assets, have been recovered. USAID's collaboration with Treasury has yielded significant results in the prosecution of public officials.

With assistance from USAID's Parliamentary Reform Project, the National Assembly passed new Standing Orders (rules of business and procedure), which give more MPs more control over the business of parliament. Parliament also created an expanded budget committee to review the budget, and for the first time in Zambia's history, Parliament invited Zambian citizens to submit comments to inform the budget debate. Also with USAID support, over 20 constituency offices are operating in rural and urban Zambia. MPs are increasingly aware of their responsibility to serve constituents, and these offices are having a substantive impact on their representational effectiveness.

By program completion, elections will be perceived to be free and fair, citizens will acknowledge their country to be less corrupt, executive powers will be more balanced with Parliament, and the Government will be more transparent and accountable. There will be fewer opportunities and greater risks for those public officials tempted by large-scale corruption, abuse of office and crony capitalism, due to reformed codes, systems and procedures to prevent corruption and enforce the law.



Zambia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 34,801 | 13,655 | 16,083 | 14,402 |
| Development Assistance | 13,186 | 15,212 | 26,622 | 16,336 |
| Development Credit Authority | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 21,095 | 68,825 | 77,472 | 77,472 |
| PL 480 Title II | 3,108 | 6,446 | 1,981 | 5,000 |
| Total Program Funds | 73,690 | 104,138 | 122,158 | 113,210 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 611-005 Increased Competitiveness | | | | |
| DA | 6,094 | 7,154 | 9,479 | 8,586 |
| DCA | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 550 | 500 | 200 | 200 |
| 611-006 Basic Education | | | | |
| CSH | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 5,722 | 6,388 | 16,393 | 7,000 |
| GHAI | 1,000 | 4,500 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| 611-007 Improved Health Status | | | | |
| CSH | 23,151 | 12,620 | 16,083 | 14,402 |
| GHAI | 9,730 | 37,043 | 41,280 | 41,280 |
| 611-008 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 1,370 | 1,670 | 750 | 750 |
| ESF | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 400 | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 611-009 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 10,900 | 1,035 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 9,415 | 26,032 | 29,892 | 29,892 |

Mission Director,
James Bednar



Zimbabwe

The Development Challenge

Zimbabwe's interrelated political, economic, and social crises have continued for seven years, with a humanitarian crisis added to the mix for the fourth consecutive year. The country continues to suffer from a combination of gross economic mismanagement, a repressive political regime, an AIDS epidemic and periodic drought. USAID programs in Zimbabwe are designed to increase the capacity of local institutions to promote democratic and economic reform in the short- to medium-term. Efforts are intended to support Zimbabwe's return to the path of democracy and market economics, eventually restoring stability to the country. USAID promotes good governance by supporting civil society organizations (CSOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), other democratic forces and selected government institutions that strengthen the country's democratic foundations. Other activities support HIV-prevention strategies, while providing care and treatment for the HIV-infected.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands, Australia, Austria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, South Africa, Switzerland.

Multi-Lateral Donors: United Nations Development Program, World Food Programme, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Habitat, the European Union.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zimbabwe |
| Program Title: | Participation |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 613-008 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$1,376,000 DA; \$2,970,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$2,484,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,400,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2000 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's program to enhance citizens' participation in economic and political decision-making includes training, technical assistance, and grants to U.S. and local organizations to: 1) strengthen civil society; 2) strengthen the legislative process; 3) support democratic local government; and 4) establish and ensure media freedom. Additionally, the program supports democratic reform by promoting sustainable dialogue and public discourse.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$1,000,000 ESF): USAID supports the Voice of America's (VOA) Studio 7 program which focuses on current events in Zimbabwe and has emerged as an important alternative source of information in a media environment that is highly regulated by the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ). Principal contractor: Voice of America (VOA) (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$700,000 DA, \$1,970,000 ESF, \$2,484,000 prior year ESF): USAID continues to support organizations and institutions that advocate for greater inclusiveness in national-level decision-making. USAID will strengthen civil society organizational structures, policies and advocacy activities. Participating civil society organizations will work on a variety of issues to assist marginalized groups such as women and children. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$676,000 DA): USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of parliament. The program provides support to strengthen parliament's management of the legislative process and assist parliament in exercising legislative oversight of selected ministries. As part of this effort, USAID will continue to provide technical support to parliamentary committees, for activities such as public hearings, and final technical inputs into the rules of parliament. The program will support ongoing training activities of parliamentary staff in terms of public hearing guidelines and legislative analysis. Principal contractor: State University of New York (SUNY) (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$1,000,000 ESF): There remains a huge unmet demand for expanded coverage of VOA's Studio 7 program focused on Zimbabwe. USAID will expand the successful Studio 7 program by targeting the rural population which has limited alternatives to the state broadcaster. Principal contractor: VOA (prime).

Promote and Support Credible Elections (\$500,000 ESF): The next presidential election in Zimbabwe is scheduled to take place in 2008 and one of the key lessons learned from the 2005 parliamentary election was that monitoring and surveillance of the electoral process needs to begin early. As a result, USAID will support domestic and regional partners who undertake objective election monitoring. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,000,000 DA, \$1,500,000 ESF): USAID will continue to support advocacy efforts by civil society, religious organizations, public information institutions and/or labor. Demand-driven issues will be addressed by implementing partners to improve democratic initiatives, service delivery and

public advocacy. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$400,000 DA): USAID will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the legislative strengthening process. Should the longer-term objective of enhancing public political debate remain achievable, the program will continue. The focus of such efforts will center on providing technical input, encouraging public hearings, increasing civic participation, and improving outreach to the media. Principal contractor: SUNY (prime).

Performance and Results: USAID has provided important support to strengthen the legislative process. USAID partners improved the quality of their engagement with parliament mainly in the areas of technical input and lobbying for the amendment of laws. A vigorous, and ultimately successful, debate over the proposed, controversial non-governmental organization (NGO) bill underscored the role of parliament and civil society. A massive campaign involving civil society, church groups, and key regional players highlighted the issues around the NGO bill. Although parliament ultimately passed the legislation, it has not been signed, making it only the second piece of legislation not signed by the Executive in Zimbabwe's 25-year history. USAID partners were instrumental in this process. The key role of USAID partners in responding to Operation Restore Order also demonstrated the impact of U.S. Government support. Civil society organizations documented the destruction of homes, businesses and numerous displacements which provided the information for the United Nations (UN) Special Envoy's report concluding that the GOZ's actions were "a catastrophic injustice." Civil society's role in exposing this tragedy cannot be understated. Many USAID partners played lead roles in assisting the UN and other donor organizations with relief efforts, distributing critical items such as food, water, and basic household necessities.

Building on the success of earlier USAID support to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committees, USAID provided assistance for the establishment of a Legislative Analysis Checklist to guide the scrutiny of bills and statutory instruments. USAID support also enabled the creation and implementation of guidelines to oversee the conduct of parliamentary public hearings.

USAID's activities proved crucial in efforts to provide alternative sources of information to Zimbabweans. While many other media outlets have either closed or been subjected to various forms of harassment, VOA's Studio 7 has emerged as the principal source of independent electronic media in the country. Nearly 300,000 persons listen to the program every evening and this information is relayed to an estimated additional six persons per household. By the end of the program, local institutions will have increased capacity to promote democracy.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Zimbabwe |
| Program Title: | HIV/AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 613-009 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$10,973,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$150,000 CSH |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$10,822,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2000 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2007 |

Summary: USAID's program to mitigate Zimbabwe's HIV/AIDS crisis provides training, technical assistance, capacity building, services and commodities to: (1) reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS, (2) reduce unintended pregnancies, and (3) build health system capacity. USAID will strengthen the capacity of all Zimbabweans to demonstrate leadership and take effective action to address HIV/AIDS by assuming ownership of the problem and the response at all levels of society.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,700,000 CSH): USAID's efforts in Preventing Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) focus on strengthening the national and district-level capacity to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment services using PMTCT as an entry point. USAID promotes an increase in the use of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) of pregnant women by building systems to improve follow-up of mothers and infants, monitoring and evaluating the program's effectiveness, and providing additional training to enhance the quality of services. USAID will support 118 sites nationwide that deliver PMTCT services. Support will include on-site HIV rapid testing, training for 250 health workers in various aspects of PMTCT services, counseling and testing for 46,000 pregnant women, and delivery of anti-retroviral prophylaxis to 8,700 women. Principal contractors and grantees: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) (prime), JF Kapnek Charitable Trust (Kapnek), Institute of Public Health, Epidemiology and Development at the University of Bordeaux, France (ISPED) and the Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention Project (ZAPP) (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$8,083,000 CSH, \$150,000 prior year CSH): USAID continues to fund both mass media and interpersonal communication messages to promote behavior change, focusing on delayed sexual debut, stigma and discrimination, provider-initiated counseling and testing, post-test support services and campaigns to promote male and female condoms. Marketing of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), condoms and contraceptives will also continue, as well as procurement of condoms. In September 2005, USAID awarded a new contract to implement these activities. The new contract incorporates best practices learned over the last decade, including the integration of various HIV programs and the maximum use of local organizations to build local capacity and enhance sustainability. USAID plans to provide VCT to 580,118 clients and also increase nationwide testing through a "provider-initiated" program where clients at all health facilities will be offered an HIV test.

In continued collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USAID will provide ART for 500 patients and provide training in ART provision and management for health workers at five health facilities. USAID will also provide support for second-line ART for up to 1,500 patients.

USAID is supporting 11 non-governmental organizations in building community capacity to identify and care for their orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) by providing education assistance, psychosocial support, food security and income-generation activities. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for OVC. In addition, USAID will work with faith-based organizations to enhance their capacity to provide

leadership and reduce the stigma surrounding AIDS with evidence-based HIV policies. USAID will support the development and dissemination of the 2005 Demographic and Health Survey. USAID will build the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare to plan and forecast ARV needs and other HIV commodities for national-level procurement. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, Population Services International (PSI), John Snow, Inc. (JSI), The Futures Group, MACRO International and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$1,190,000 CSH): USAID will implement a new activity providing stewardship for strengthening the integration of family planning into the national HIV response. This will include promotion of informed demand for family planning by using PMTCT services as an entry point for educating women and their partners. It will also include communication campaigns to strengthen the integration of family planning and PMTCT. USAID will support the integration of VCT at family planning sites and family planning at VCT sites. Over 200,000 couple years protection (CYP) will be achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, PSI and EGPAF (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,700,000 CSH): PMTCT activities will continue to focus on building capacity to provide high quality, comprehensive PMTCT services within those health facilities receiving USAID assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: EGPAF (prime), JF Kapnek Charitable Trust (Kapnek), ISPED and ZAPP (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$8,097,000 CSH): USAID will continue VCT, behavior change communication and social marketing activities. USAID will continue to fund OVC activities at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2006. USAID support for ART will focus primarily on HIV commodity logistics management and the provision of technical assistance. Condom procurement and logistics management will continue at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, PSI, EGPAF, JSI, The Futures Group, MACRO International, and CRS (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$1,025,000 CSH): USAID will continue at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2006 to promote informed demand for family planning by using PMTCT as an entry point for educating women and their partners. Over 200,000 CYP will be achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, PSI and EGPAF (primes).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: USAID-supported PMTCT sites counseled 73,337 pregnant women for HIV, representing 51% of all women attending antenatal clinics nationwide. In addition, 42,605 pregnant women were tested for HIV. More than 5,200 HIV-infected women received a course of ARV prophylaxis to prevent MTCT, exceeding the target of 2,650 by 96%. USAID provided support to 33,005 OVC in the areas of education assistance, psychosocial support, income-generation and food security activities. Twenty USAID-supported VCT sites tested and counseled 172,655 clients for HIV in FY 2005, exceeding the FY 2005 target by 87%. The USAID program provided ART to 483 HIV-infected clients against a target of 500 clients. A total of 975,000 female condoms were sold, exceeding the FY 2005 target of 720,000 condoms. USAID support to the public health sector resulted in 96% of public facilities having condoms in stock, a percentage point more than the FY 2005 target of 95%. By the end of the strategy in FY 2007, USAID will have reduced high risk sexual behavior, developed leadership and reduced stigma, built community capacity to assist OVC, and strengthened health system capacity to deliver quality PMTCT and ART services.

Zimbabwe PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 11,100 | 11,100 | 10,973 | 10,822 |
| Development Assistance | 1,375 | 2,460 | 1,376 | 1,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,982 | 1,984 | 2,970 | 3,000 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 15,457 | 17,144 | 15,319 | 15,222 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 613-008 Participation | | | | |
| DA | 1,346 | 2,460 | 1,376 | 1,400 |
| ESF | 2,982 | 1,984 | 2,970 | 3,000 |
| 613-009 HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 10,600 | 10,600 | 10,973 | 10,822 |
| GHAI | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| 613-010 Economic Opportunities | | | | |
| CSH | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Mission Director,
Paul Weisenfeld

Africa Regional

The Development Challenge

Africa confronts development challenges of chronic poverty and hunger, and diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS that hinder economic growth and kill millions every year. Armed conflict, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, lack of basic services, and widespread corruption constrain progress.

USAID's Africa Regional Program works with missions, African partners, and other donors to coordinate activities that invest in people by: (1) improving education programs and access to educational opportunities in Africa, especially for girls; (2) increasing agricultural productivity, trade, food security, and integrating sound environmental principles into conservation and natural resources management; (3) supporting effective approaches to health care delivery, with special attention to women's and children's health; and (4) placing greater emphasis on conflict mitigation, support to civil society organizations, government accountability, and the rule of law.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: None.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The World Bank, the European Union, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the High Commission for Refugees, the African Development Bank.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Support for Cross-Cutting Programs |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 698-001 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,562,000 CSH; \$24,692,000 DA; \$15,048,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$2,898,000 CSH; \$5,962,000 DA; \$10,109,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$24,446,000 DA; \$22,250,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1999 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2007 |

Summary: USAID supports a variety of cross-cutting activities that contribute to meeting selected regional needs in Africa where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. These funds also support activities that enhance USAID's management of its development resources in Africa and thus contribute to Africa-wide development objectives. The activities include: (1) support for programs to improve regional stability; (2) capacity building of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and community based organizations (CBOs); (3) assistance for vulnerable and marginalized populations; (4) strengthening of regional economic, trade, and agricultural institutions; and (5) assistance to strengthen the programmatic capacity of missions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$6,435,000 ESF; \$7,949,000 DA; \$1,037,000 prior year DA; \$10,109,000 prior year ESF). The rapidly changing economic and political environment in sub-Saharan Africa requires program flexibility to respond to national and regional issues. Therefore, funds will be used for a variety of activities to support economic growth. In cooperation with the Department of State, resources will be provided for regional organizations, to support the Kimberley Process combating the flow of conflict diamonds, and to implement the "Safe Skies" program. Individual notifications will be provided once ESF allocations are approved. Funds will also be provided for development activities in countries where there is no USAID presence. In addition, economic analyses will continue to be conducted to support the development of mission strategies, reporting of results, and assessments and evaluations of the economic growth, agricultural and trade sectors, as well as to improve the quality of missions' economic development programs. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Management Systems International, and others to be determined.

Program Support (\$2,562,000 CSH; \$9,793,000 DA; \$981,000 prior year DA; \$2,898,000 prior year CSH). Because civil strife, HIV/AIDS, droughts, food shortages, and other natural and man-made disasters affect some groups more acutely than others, USAID reserves funds to address vulnerable groups' needs in crisis situations. The funds are allocated through joint consultation and programming with USAID's pillar bureaus, based on proposals from USAID missions. Such activities include efforts funded by the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, and the Leahy War Victims Fund, as well as other programs for victims of torture, prevention of trafficking in persons and to support conflict resolution and management (but not military training). Funds will also be provided for development activities in countries where there is no USAID presence. Principal contractors and grantees: Institute for International Education and others to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$8,613,000 ESF; \$6,950,000 DA; \$3,944,000 prior year DA). U.S. policy interests are advanced by building African commitment and capacity to meet development challenges through partnerships between U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and African NGO consortia. In selected countries, USAID has shifted its program focus from the sub-regional level to the country level, emphasizing partnership-building activities designed to strengthen civil society's voice on national

development issues. Grants will be provided for specific activities to build civil society capacity. Funds also support the Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program, which enables U.S. Ambassadors to make small, quick-disbursing grants to respond to requests from local communities. Principal contractors and grantees: local community-based organizations, the U.S. Peace Corps, and others to be determined.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$4,000,000 ESF; \$7,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to support programs to address a wide range of issues related to African development, in economic growth, agriculture, and trade. USAID will participate actively in key donor forums, such as the G8 and the Strategic Partnership with Africa, as well as with pan-African efforts, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). USAID will continue to provide funding for regional organizations and for "Safe Skies," which will be programmed in collaboration with the Department of State. Individual notifications will be provided once ESF allocations are approved. USAID will also continue to provide support to missions to increase program efficiency. Improved macroeconomic analysis will inform the development agenda and support development of new programs in trade. USAID will continue to support mission program management systems and to report on programs at a macro level. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Program Support (\$11,296,000 DA). USAID will continue to assist victims of disasters such as food shortages, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and civil strife. Funding to address crises is allocated for activities based on proposals from USAID missions. Implementing agencies are selected when specific needs are identified. Although estimated FY 2007 funding for vulnerable and marginalized populations is shown here, the Africa Bureau will incorporate these specific activities into ongoing and new bilateral and regional field-based strategies. Funds will also be provided for development activities in countries where there is no USAID presence. USAID will also continue to employ gender analysis to identify gaps and document best practices for gender integration within its strategic objectives and to provide gender training and technical assistance to the missions. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$18,250,000 ESF; \$6,150,000 DA). USAID will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and African PVOs/NGOs that strengthen the capacity of African civil society. Funds will also be provided to continue support of the Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program, which enables USAID missions or U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly to worthwhile requests from local organizations. In addition, support will be provided to the Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, USAID's support for strategy development resulted in new strategies for all countries and efforts to improve program performance and effectiveness resulted in four in-depth country program reviews. Support and coordination were also provided for the development of USAID's new regional strategic framework for Africa, with active engagement from all parts of the Agency (Washington and field). Field based training in evaluation has produced over 60 evaluation officers throughout the region equipped with state-of-the-art evaluation tools. Gender training was provided to over 60 field staff and is resulting in increased integration of gender issues in program planning and implementation. Gender concerns were also examined in the context of conflict and peace building and resource materials were developed to help address gender integration in the course of reconstruction. USAID contributed to broader donor efforts to improve aid effectiveness by funding a special study on the private sector in poverty reduction strategies. The Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program enabled U.S. Ambassadors in specific countries to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities and non-governmental organizations. In four of five selected countries, USAID's PVO/NGO partnership program has strengthened indigenous local non-governmental partners through the formation of country-based teams focused on increasing civil society's voice on national development issues including national budget processes, accountability, trade, HIV/AIDS, NGO legislation and tax laws. The Integrating Managing for Results Contract provided training and technical assistance to three operating units to strengthen their strategic planning and results management.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Improving African Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 698-026 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$51,308,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$500,000 DA |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$40,646,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2002 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: Approximately 40 million school-age children in Africa are not in school. USAID shares the international community's goal of Education for All, with every child having access to a quality basic education by 2015. USAID improves access to quality education and workforce training opportunities in Africa by: (1) increasing access to quality education; (2) improving teaching and learning; (3) building government, non-government and community capacity to promote, direct, and organize education; (4) improving access to job-skill training; and (5) mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS in the education sector. USAID has redoubled its investment in the Africa Education Initiative (AEI), which is providing support to 40 countries for girls and other vulnerable children through scholarships. AEI also supports the professional development of teachers and production of learning materials. These efforts complement technical support to bilateral missions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$51,308,000 DA; \$500,000 prior year DA). USAID continues to implement the Africa Education Initiative and support basic education programs in Africa. Basic education programming is planned in 20 countries to support systemic reform and increased parental and community involvement in education. USAID is improving access to quality education by increasing primary school enrollments through USAID-supported programs from 19.7 million in 2004 to 21.5 million in 2006 and increasing the number of learners completing basic education programs from 1.1 million in 2004 to 1.3 million in 2006.

USAID is coordinating strategic technical support and assistance to bilateral missions in designing and implementing education programs and in interpreting and applying education research findings. It is continuing to develop activities to measure the impact of holistic school reform on costs of schooling in Africa per the Appropriations Conference Report 108-792 directive.

As part of AEI, USAID is expanding its Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP), which provides financial support for the education of vulnerable girls at the primary and secondary levels in Africa. The program, which also offers personal mentoring in life skills and provides HIV/AIDS information, is being implemented in partnership with approximately 100 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 40 African countries. By the close of FY 2006, AGSP expects to have provided scholarships to a total of 175,000 girls.

Together with six minority-serving institutions (MSIs), USAID is producing and distributing primary school textbooks and other learning materials in Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia. USAID aims to have distributed 3,300,000 textbooks and other learning materials by the end of FY 2006.

USAID is promoting innovative educational activities to increase learning throughout the continent. These activities include delivering education by television and community radio, working with orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, and promoting education in fragile states.

Working through mission education programs, the International Foundation for Self Help (IFESH) and

other local and international NGOs, USAID supports teacher training to promote innovative and interactive teaching practices that will improve learning outcomes. USAID is also helping African ministries of education improve their management and planning skills and incorporate HIV/AIDS responses into educational planning and is increasing the effectiveness of regional educational institutions.

Principal contractors and grantees include: the Academy for Educational Development (AED), Alabama A&M University, Alfalit International, Inc., Chicago State University, Elizabeth City State University, Global Deaf Connection, International Book Bank, International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH), Maasai Education Discovery, Micro-Credit in Africa, the Mississippi Consortium for International Development, the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, South Carolina State University, the University of Texas at San Antonio, Winrock International, and World Education, Inc.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$40,646,000 DA). As part of its basic education goals, USAID will continue to create activities to improve math and science teaching, teacher placement, and the incorporation of HIV/AIDS into educational planning. It will continue to assist missions in designing and implementing bilateral education programs and will provide additional support in interpreting and applying research findings in areas such as school financing.

Under the expanded AEI announced by President Bush in June 2005, USAID will work in three core areas: providing scholarships with an emphasis on educational opportunities for females; expanding training for teachers and administrators beyond existing pre-service and in-service training; and developing and distributing textbooks and related learning and teaching materials. New education activities will work to improve access to education and training for marginalized students and teachers, out-of-school youth, orphans, and other vulnerable children and access to productivity-increasing job skills training for youth and their families.

Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, the AGSP provided 103,000 scholarships to girls in 40 Sub-Saharan African countries, surpassing its FY 2005 goal of 75,000 scholarships. In 17 countries, 41,478 new teachers were trained and 117,162 teachers upgraded their skills through bilateral education programs. Schoolchildren in Benin, Guinea, Senegal, Namibia, Ethiopia, and South Africa received 1,713,404 textbooks. USAID technical assistance also contributed to more effective design and implementation of bilateral education programs in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The completion of these activities in 2010 is expected to increase access to basic education for children, including girls, the disabled, and other marginalized groups; greatly increase the availability of textbooks; create more opportunities for students to pursue education; and enable more teachers to be trained in enhanced techniques. Better education systems, more trained education personnel, and greater community and parent involvement in school management will result in a higher quality of education. Consequently, African countries will move much closer to achieving the 2015 Education for All goal.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Better Health in Africa |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 698-027 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$26,329,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$129,875,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: The Africa Regional Program improves the health status of Africans and the ability of African partners to plan, manage, and evaluate innovative health care approaches. It addresses the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Africa, focusing on: (1) prevention and control of infectious diseases, including avian influenza, malaria, polio, and tuberculosis (TB); (2) improvement of child survival, health, and nutrition, emphasizing immunization and household- and community-based approaches; (3) maternal health and nutrition by improving critical service delivery for mothers and newborns, and preventing and repairing fistula; (4) increased emphasis on the importance of family planning services to improve maternal and child health, and reproductive health commodity security; (5) HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support, with an emphasis on improving linkages to other sector programs, including education, agriculture, and democracy and governance; and (6) improved access of mothers and children to potable water in selected countries.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$7,211,000 CSH). USAID is focusing on approaches to scale up interventions to improve child survival in 20 countries. In 15 countries, USAID is identifying and promoting community based interventions that bring affordable commodities and services, including clean water closer to the family. To expand resources to prevent and treat childhood illnesses, USAID is providing technical assistance to at least five countries to develop public-private partnerships and is widely disseminating its "Toolkit to Improve Private Provider Contributions to Child Health." In collaboration with other partners, USAID is designing appropriate strategies to improve nutrition in West Africa and promoting innovative approaches to decrease serious malnutrition, such as community therapeutic care. USAID also promotes exclusive breastfeeding. Principal contractors and grantees: the Academy for Educational Development (AED), John Snow International, Management Sciences for Health, and the World Health Organization - Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$2,527,000 CSH). USAID provides technical assistance and resources to expand and improve the quality of maternal health services in countries with high maternal mortality, such as Ethiopia, Senegal, and Tanzania. With USAID support, 20 countries are drafting and beginning to implement strategies to improve maternal health. To promote healthy mothers and newborns, clinical training will be provided to midwifery tutors and clinical preceptors. Assessments of maternal and newborn health care are going to be conducted at the community level in Tanzania and Zambia, and lessons learned will be disseminated to improve community maternal and newborn health across Africa. In seven countries, support is being provided to prevent and repair fistula. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO, AED, Tulane, and JHPIEGO.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$7,308,000 CSH). USAID is expanding the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) to seven countries in FY 2006. The PMI is designed to reduce mortality due to malaria by 50% and expand coverage to 85% of the vulnerable populations in 15 African countries by 2010. To prevent and control the spread of avian influenza, USAID supports the development of African preparedness plans and strengthened surveillance, laboratory, and response capacities. With support to WHO/AFRO, USAID builds capacity in disease surveillance and epidemic

control; expands coverage of immunization services; promotes proper malaria treatment policies and interventions; and promotes best practices to stop the spread of TB. USAID also supports WHO/AFRO efforts to eradicate polio by working with African governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO, AED, and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$2,311,000 CSH). USAID works to improve the health of people living with HIV/AIDS, prevent and treat pediatric HIV/AIDS, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS across development sectors, and improve the lives of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). USAID emphasizes collaboration with NGOs and the private sector to expand and improve home- and community-based programs and linkages between HIV/AIDS and other sectors. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, University of Natal (South Africa), and WHO/AFRO.

Support Family Planning (\$6,972,000 CSH). USAID continues to emphasize the importance of family planning across Africa. In 20 countries, USAID facilitates the inclusion of family planning into health and other community services, and helps build African capacity to plan, manage, and evaluate family planning services. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, Population Reference Bureau (PRB), the Regional Center for Research in Population and Development (CERPOD), and WHO/AFRO.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$7,500,000 CSH). USAID will address serious malnutrition, diarrhea, and acute respiratory problems, with priority given to providing essential health services and commodities, including water, at the community level, as well as continuing the activities from FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$725,000 CSH). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$117,437,000 CSH). USAID will scale up the PMI to 15 countries, continue to help countries prepare for avian influenza, improve epidemic response and surveillance systems, and work to eradicate polio. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$2,513,000 CSH). USAID will help African partners, particularly NGOs, to increase assistance to OVCs and widely disseminate lessons learned. Special attention will be given to programs that strengthen community- and family-based care. Other activities from FY 2006 will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$1,700,000 CSH). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, PRB, and WHO/AFRO.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive that restores Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: From 2004 to 2005, the number of confirmed wild polio viruses in Africa declined by 24%, largely due to USAID-supported efforts. Thirty-eight countries have sustained certification of standard WHO/AFRO acute flaccid paralysis surveillance performance indicators for at least five years (this reflects a country's ability to monitor polio). For three years, over 40% of countries have sustained 70% coverage for a third dose of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, due in part to USAID's grant to WHO/AFRO. USAID has also invested resources to accelerate and expand its Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) program to 22 countries. USAID-supported analysis showed that exclusive breastfeeding reduced the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission by seven times compared to mixed feeding. Over 780 health and community workers in eight countries were trained in exclusive breastfeeding counseling. Through WHO/AFRO, USAID has supported the development of an African "roadmap" to help prioritize maternal and newborn healthcare needs. The roadmap calls for trained health care workers during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum care. It has been introduced in 32 countries, 18 of which have developed national plans to expand and improve services for mothers and newborns.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 698-028 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$11,910,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$34,000 DA |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$9,792,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: One of USAID's key aims in Africa is to strengthen democratic principles by promoting (1) greater access to information, representative political processes, and institutions; (2) the rule of law; (3) the growth of civil society; (4) the mitigation and management of conflict, including the causes and consequences of conflict; and (5) a greater respect for human rights.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,066,000 DA). The Leland Initiative is USAID's program for bringing the benefits of the Internet to Africans. The Initiative increases the numbers and skills of information technology users while expanding access through policy reform and infrastructure investments. It builds on regional regulatory and industry associations' efforts to harmonize policies to permit greater flow of less expensive communications within the continent. The Initiative also promotes African access to the global Internet infrastructure of undersea fiber optic cables, and engages universities, small businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and telecommunications operators to ensure that this access is turned to broad-based economic and social development advantage, particularly for Africa's millions of rural inhabitants. The Leland Initiative is complemented by two other Initiatives: The Last Mile Initiative extends telecommunications to rural populations in 10 countries, and the Digital Freedom Initiative helps hundreds of small businesses to better use communications technology to increase efficiency and link with new markets. Principal contractors and grantees: Computer Frontiers International, General Services Administration, Federal Systems Integration and Management Center, SRA International, Washington State University, and University of Maryland (via U.S. Department of Agriculture).

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$718,000 DA). USAID's Africa Conflict and Peacebuilding Fund (ACPF) focuses on: (1) conflict mitigation and response programs that aim to avert violence, mitigate ongoing violence, or address its immediate aftermath; (2) conflict management programs that address the causes and consequences of conflict; and (3) conflict-sensitive approaches to development. Although these activities are being reported at the country level, during the next reporting cycle USAID will also report aggregated data such as the number of operating units supporting efforts to advance peace processes and the numbers of reconciliation activities and participants. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc., Planning and Development Collaborative International, and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$3,250,000 DA; \$4,000 prior year DA). USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) supports field-based programs that promote reforms to address corruption in nine countries and three regional programs. ACI: (1) supports countries that demonstrate the political will to implement reform; (2) helps consolidate emerging democracies; (3) capitalizes on unique opportunities following transitions to democracy; and (4) identifies best practices and creates replicable models. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International and Michigan State University.

Protect Human Rights (\$2,458,000 DA; \$30,000 prior year DA). USAID support for the Democracy and Human Rights Fund, implemented by the Department of State, assists indigenous African NGOs that

carry out targeted activities, such as women's legal clinics and basic human rights campaigns. USAID also offers help to victims of torture and conflict in war-affected societies. Principal contractors and grantees: Local NGOs to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$3,418,000 DA). USAID aims to increase citizen participation, build demand for better governance, and endow Africa's emerging political leaders with the skills to govern effectively. As part of its responsibility to promote democracy and good governance, USAID strengthens trade and professional unions, and promotes professional development exchanges with institutions in the United States to expose young leaders to good governance practices in the United States. Principal contractors and grantees: American Center for International Labor Solidarity and Les Aspin Institute.

FY 2007 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,340,000 DA). The Leland Initiative will consolidate its efforts in policy reform to harmonize vital telecommunication and Internet policies by working with telecommunications regulators, regional entities, and the private sector to foster greater collaboration and market integration. Through enabling policy, public-private partnerships, and university networks, it also will improve private sector access to the undersea fiber optic cables being laid along Africa's coasts, focusing on access to interior regions. USAID will also work to expand business models that help Africa's millions of rural inhabitants gain inexpensive access to the full range of communications services. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$726,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$750,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Protect Human Rights (\$2,500,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$3,476,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: USAID supported public opinion surveys to gauge perceptions of corruption in Benin, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, and Tanzania. These surveys provide critical information for governments and civil society organizations on how to focus democratic development and anticorruption efforts more effectively. Through these activities, USAID has built the capacity of civic groups and private businesses to conduct surveys on their own.

With support from ACPF, USAID supported peace processes, improved early warning and response mechanisms, improved community-based reconciliation efforts, and addressed transitional issues. USAID made key contributions to mitigating the causes and consequences of conflict in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, and northern Uganda. Such efforts included targeted support to peace and reconciliation processes in Burundi, DRC, and Liberia. USAID helped implement peace processes by disseminating information about peace accords and transitional issues to conflict-affected areas, and supported transitional institutions' efforts such as independent election commissions; constitutional referendums, and ex-combatant reintegration. USAID continued to build the capacity of intergovernmental organizations to mitigate and respond to conflict, including assistance for preventive diplomacy missions by the African Union, and strengthening the conflict mitigation and response capacity of the Economic Community of West African States and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

When this strategic objective is completed in 2010, USAID expects the following: increased ability of governments to combat corruption and of citizens to demand transparent and accountable governance; better identification and response to transition difficulties in post-conflict regions; improved capacity to combat the social challenges that arise after conflict; strengthened institutional capacity and democratic processes; and broader access to information technology.

Data Sheet

| | |
|--|--|
| USAID Mission: | Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Increased Economic Policy and Productivity |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 698-029 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$39,097,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$260,000 DA |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$50,468,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2005 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID conducts economic growth, trade, environmental and agricultural development activities with field programs and partners to overcome poverty and hunger and strengthen economic growth in Africa while protecting the natural resource base. These include the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) and the new African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI). AGCI builds capacity to trade under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004. IEHA programs improve links to markets, the use of modern technology, and productivity and income of small-scale farmers, while contributing to the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015. The Regional Program provides guidance on biodiversity, global climate change, clean water and sanitation, and energy issues while monitoring USAID activities in Africa for environmental impact. The Environmental Assessment Capacity Building activity provides environmental compliance resources, training and technical support to USAID and its partners.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Access To Clean Water and Sanitation (\$9,701,000 DA). USAID is increasing resource commitments to water and sanitation programs, particularly in East Africa. USAID is implementing activities to provide over 150,000 persons, primarily in rural communities, with access to clean water and improved sanitation. These activities greatly improve health and are being carried out in collaboration with the health program under Strategic Objective 27. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$6,547,000 DA). USAID activities to assist African environmental management focus on environmental governance, political representation, decentralizing decision making, natural resource economics, and the application of science and technology to environmental issues. Technical assistance, information exchange, and enabling policies are provided to bilateral and regional missions in Africa to achieve conservation goals while increasing local incomes and assuring good governance of resources. The Regional Program assures compliance with environmentally sound practices across the Bureau portfolio. The Regional Program also builds institutional and human capacity to sustain the great apes and their habitats in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), International Resources Group, World Resources Institute, and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,209,000 DA; \$260,000 prior year DA). USAID strengthens African domestic and regional agriculture markets, builds trade capacity, expands agribusiness alliances, and aligns science and technology investments to improve growth and reduce poverty to achieve the target of 6% per annum agricultural growth needed to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Alliances are being fostered between African and U.S. agribusinesses to increase foreign and domestic investment in African agriculture, which accounts for over 40% of all exports from Africa.

USAID improves economic governance by building the policy-reform capacity of the Africa Union's New Partnership for African Development (AU/NEPAD) to help African leaders meet their commitment to allocate 10% of their national annual budgets to agriculture. This would generate over \$4.5 billion per year for agriculture in Africa. USAID, with other donors, is also designing a framework for science and

technology applications in Africa with emphasis on integrating vulnerable groups into the development process. USAID, with AU/NEPAD and donors, is addressing the root causes of food insecurity in famine-prone countries to integrate them as members of the African-led Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program. Building on the efforts of the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations (G-8) in Ethiopia, they aim to reduce dependency on emergency food aid by more than half. By increasing food availability and income generation, USAID is also helping vulnerable populations improve nutrition while coping with HIV/AIDS. It is institutionalizing the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System, which provides information for African stakeholders on investment options and peer review support.

USAID is developing a West Africa Cotton Improvement Program in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Senegal. It is designing Phase II of the Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP) to foster public-private partnerships with industry, producers, researchers, governments, and conservation groups, directly benefiting both African and U.S. producers of tree crops. STCP organizes and strengthens community-focused groups, transfers technology packages to farmers, creates regional marketing and information systems, and eliminates the worst forms of child labor on farms. Principal contractors and grantees: International Food Policy Research Institute, Abt Associates, Purdue and Tuskegee Universities, U.S. National Cotton Council, and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$14,640,000 DA). USAID increases economic growth in Africa by integrating African countries into the world trading system, increasing private sector investment, and encouraging the flow of capital within Africa and internationally. USAID is designing and implementing the AGCI, which builds Sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and competitiveness and helps eligible countries utilize the preferential trade benefits provided by AGOA. Over the next five years, the AGCI aims to help 30 countries implement policy reforms, increase the value of trade by an average of \$100 million annually, increase credit to the private sector by up to 1% of gross domestic product, and facilitate over \$1 billion in infrastructure investments that reflect market demand in sectors such as energy, transport, irrigation, water and sanitation, and industrial parks. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Bearing Point, The Services Group, and Carana Corporation.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Access To Clean Water and Sanitation (\$17,500,000 DA). In FY 2007, USAID will continue its water and sanitation program in high-need countries. Activities will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$5,070,000 DA). Activities will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,234,000 DA). Activities will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: same as in FY 2006.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$19,664,000 DA). Activities will continue as described in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: During FY 2005, trade and investment activities under the Presidential TRADE initiative were implemented through three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness, which helped expand U.S. and African trade by 37% to \$44.4 billion. Over 30 agricultural commodities with U.S. export potential were identified. USAID and USDA completed pest risk assessments for exportable goods, improving compliance with World Trade Organization commitments. USAID helped to modernize and standardize customs procedures in several countries, thereby improving trade. Regulatory hurdles to private enterprise such as strict pest controls on agricultural exports were addressed. The aggregated results of core investments in Africa show that IEHA helped establish over 687 public-private partnerships and supported 46 programs that reached over 1 million rural households. Over 500 new agricultural technologies were used by smallholder farmers. In East Africa, the value of intraregional exports of farm commodities increased by 45%. USAID also trained over 350 USG and African counterparts in the environmental impact of development activities. Land tenure law, biodiversity threats, and participation of rural poor in natural resource conservation benefits were key dimensions of USAID assistance.



Africa Regional PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 23,027 | 29,598 | 28,891 | 129,875 |
| Development Assistance | 45,707 | 65,355 | 127,007 | 125,352 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,055 | 18,380 | 15,048 | 22,250 |
| PL 480 Title II | 187,878 | 192,392 | 96,567 | 39,500 |
| Total Program Funds | 274,667 | 305,725 | 267,513 | 316,977 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs | | | | |
| CSH | 300 | 4,293 | 2,562 | 0 |
| DA | 7,672 | 15,919 | 24,692 | 24,446 |
| ESF | 17,830 | 14,581 | 15,048 | 22,250 |
| 698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance | | | | |
| DA | 3,053 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-014 African Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-015 Improving African Agriculture | | | | |
| DA | 3,921 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-016 Leland Initiative: African Information Technology | | | | |
| DA | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-019 Better Health Care in Africa | | | | |
| CSH | 13,929 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-020 Family Planning Promotion | | | | |
| CSH | 1,727 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs | | | | |
| CSH | 2,971 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery | | | | |
| DA | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-023 Environmental Assessment for Sound Development | | | | |
| DA | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-024 Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization | | | | |
| CSH | 4,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-026 Improving African Education | | | | |
| DA | 29,057 | 36,411 | 51,308 | 40,646 |
| 698-027 Better Health in Africa | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 25,305 | 26,329 | 129,875 |
| 698-028 Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 3,702 | 11,910 | 9,792 |
| ESF | 0 | 713 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-029 Increased Economic Policy and Productivity | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 7,323 | 39,097 | 50,468 |
| ESF | 0 | 3,086 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-030 Program Communication, Analysis and Implementation | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |

Regional Office Director,
Harry Lightfoot



Central Africa Regional

The Development Challenge

The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) aims to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity. Central Africa contains the second largest area of contiguous moist tropical forest in the world, with dense forests that extend over 1.9 million square kilometers. Despite the richness of the biodiversity of the Congo Basin, its people are among the poorest in Africa. The challenge is to strike a balance between the use of natural resources to satisfy current human needs and the protection of the resource base for future generations. Obstacles include political fragility, weak governance institutions, low human and institutional capacity and a rapidly growing international demand for tropical timber products. Key activities address protected area management, improved natural resource management policies and capacity, and rational forest resource use.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United States, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Japan.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The European Union, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Program.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Central Africa Regional |
| Program Title: | Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 605-001 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$15,000,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$570,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$15,000,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2003 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's program increases African management capacity to reduce the rate of forest degradation and biodiversity loss by: training resource managers, local community leaders and youth in sustainable forest and biodiversity management and livelihood practices; analyzing policy and legal conditions and diffusing knowledge on improved natural resource and forest governance; and creating a regional system to monitor the forest resources throughout the countries of the Congo Basin. Since the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) works primarily in USAID non-presence countries, it does not have direct formal bilateral relationships with Central African governments, but instead relies primarily on international non-governmental organizations who execute direct bilateral agreements with those governments. CARPE coordinates and works informally with regional governments and institutions. A relatively small portion of programming is implemented by other U.S. Government (USG) agencies. The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) is composed of 29 members including a number of major bilateral donors. CARPE is the primary mechanism for the USG's contribution to the CBFP. The CBFP works in six countries -- Cameroon, Gabon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea -- while CARPE also includes Rwanda, Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA; \$570,000 prior year ESF). CARPE designs and implements conservation programs in seven countries of the Congo Basin. Activities in 2006 build on the management plans established in FY 2005 and extend massive landscape management planning from 28 million hectares in 2005 to approximately 34 million hectares of protected areas, logging concessions and community common lands in 2006. Principal activities are: promoting forest-based livelihood opportunities; improving sustainable forestry practices; controlling bush meat harvesting; establishing and operating ecological and socio-economic monitoring systems; and monitoring logging activity, deforestation and forest access using remote sensing and on-the-ground survey work. Work does not proceed at the same pace on all landscapes or protected areas but builds on the substantial progress and CARPE investments in capacity building and institutional strengthening with local communities, civil society and regional governments. Approximately 1,900 African experts, community leaders, members of legislatures and park rangers are being trained in a variety of technical, management and scientific areas, mainly by local institutions in member countries.

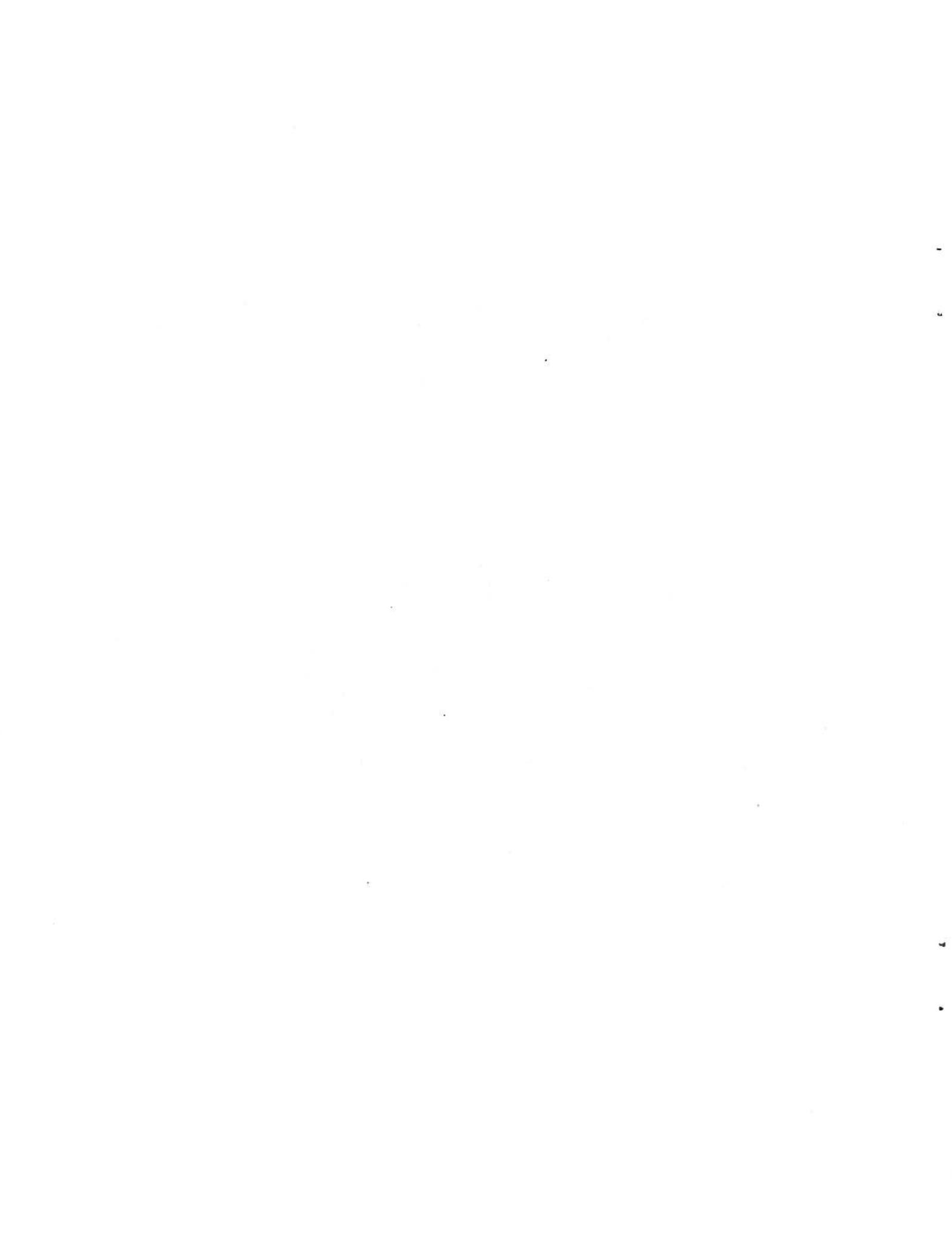
In the policy arena, CARPE builds on the momentum created by the treaty signed (but not yet ratified) by the Central African Heads of State in 2005 to harmonize and strengthen forest management, including the regulatory framework for logging concessions. With technical support and assistance from CARPE partners, the Gabonese government will ratify a legal framework for its network of 13 new national parks. In the Republic of Congo, the government will establish a new Congo Wildlife Service to manage the country's network of protected areas. CARPE is financing the replication of the Forestry Atlas for Cameroon in the Republic of Congo and Gabon to track all logging concession activity on the internet accordingly and verify that logging activity is consistent with concession contracts. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), National

Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Smithsonian Institute, and the U.S. National Park Service (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA). In FY 2007, CARPE will build on the management plans already developed to deepen local, national and regional capacity to manage forest and biodiversity resources across the Congo Basin. It is anticipated that CARPE partners will increase the amount of land covered under a land use plan to 35.5 million hectares. They will also have many land use plans adopted and sanctioned by the relevant authorities, over 12 million hectares, more than one third the total area expected to be engaged. Forest cover assessments completed in 2006 will identify high-priority areas which can be targeted for intensive management systems, as well as provide evidence for policies that need reform or better implementation. Through the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), CARPE will continue to strengthen cooperation between international and local partners with increasing emphasis on improving forest policy implementation and natural resource governance at all levels. FY 2007 will also signal a shift in priorities from information gathering for management purposes to linking sustainable financing mechanisms based on market principles that capture the rents from ecosystem services and ensure permanent protection and rational use of forest resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, CARPE achieved full mobilization, acceleration of field implementation and solid accomplishments. In all of the CARPE countries, USAID continued to develop relationships with local communities, private and public sectors and other stakeholders towards the creation of land use plans within the target landscapes, bringing the final total hectares with a CARPE sponsored intervention to 28 million. Several major logging companies are moving toward forestry certification and in the process have committed to improving management practices through activities such as reducing the physical impacts of logging practices, establishing minimum cutting sizes for various tree species, harvest rotation systems, halting the bush meat trade associated with their concessions and implementing social programs for forest peoples. Work with logging concessions totaled 7.5 million hectares and is expected to increase to 11 million hectares in FY 2006. In FY 2005, more than 1,200 people were trained in monitoring and protection of elephants, large predators and globally threatened species at the field level and another 700 people trained in the region. Current results are encouraging; surveys have shown that groups of gorillas in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo are greater than anticipated, given the recent conflict in the area. It is expected that the rate of conversion of primary forest to degraded forest and agriculture in the Congo Basin will be significantly slower or halted altogether at the completion of the CARPE Strategic Objective in 2011. Another paramount achievement at the close of the CARPE program will be the maintenance of healthy populations of species such as elephants and large predators and globally threatened species such as mountain gorillas and bonobos.



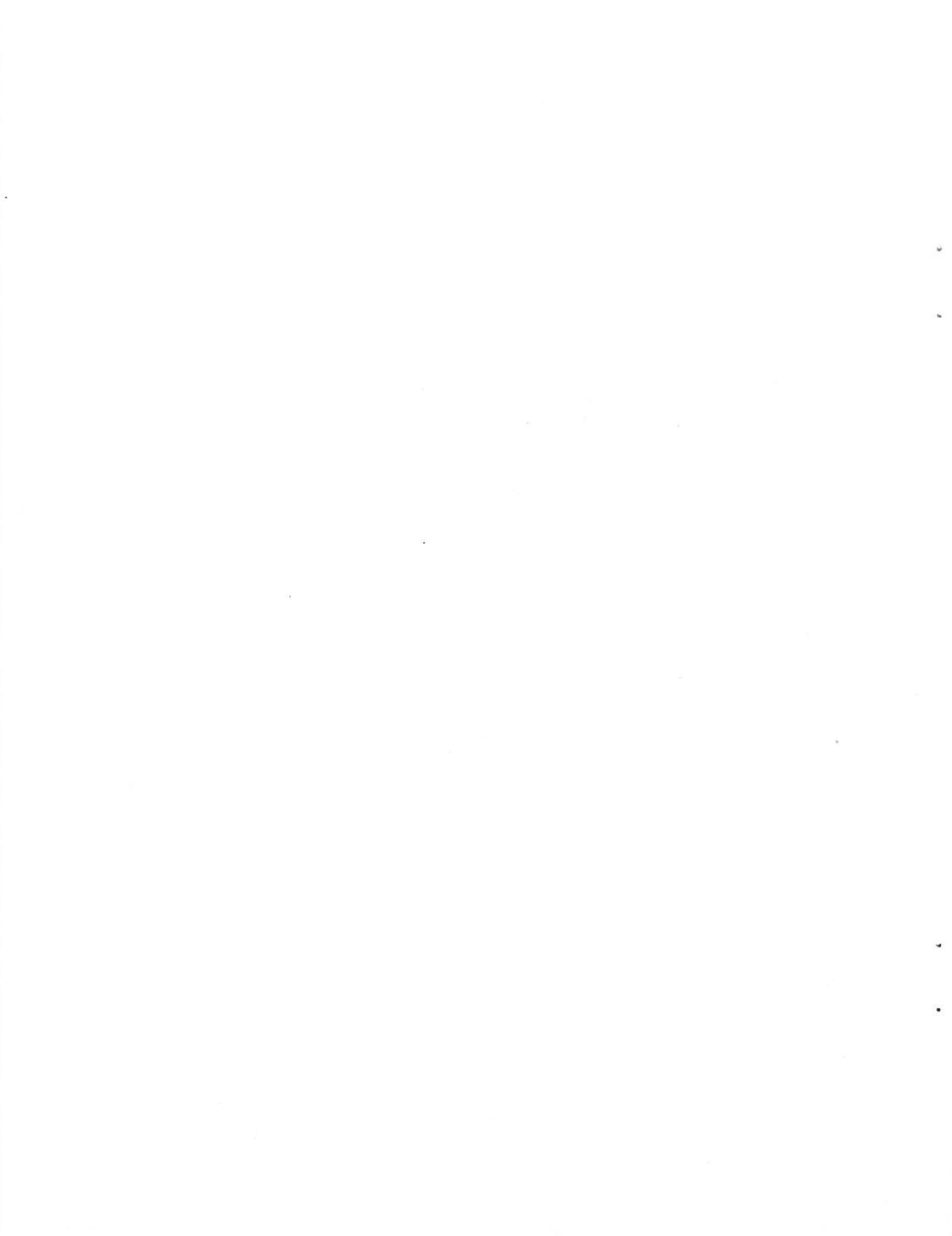
Central Africa Regional PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Development Assistance | 16,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,025 | 570 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 17,025 | 15,570 | 15,000 | 15,000 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 605-001 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) | | | | |
| DA | 16,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| ESF | 1,025 | 570 | 0 | 0 |

Mission Director,
Robert Hellyer



Regional Center for Southern Africa

The Development Challenge

The USAID/Southern Africa program supports trade, environment, agriculture and democracy programs in fourteen countries in the Southern Africa region. Lack of regional integration, as well as insufficient integration in the global economy, continues to hamper economic growth in the region and contribute to persistent food insecurity. HIV/AIDS exacts a staggering toll, dramatically reducing life expectancy and diminishing economic prospects. Civil society is weak and, combined with the dominance of the executive branch in government, results in fragile institutions of democratic governance. USAID/Southern Africa works with both regional and national institutions - governmental and non-governmental - to promote trade, increase food security, encourage the application of regional norms and standards for democratic governance, strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS, and ensure equitable management of shared natural resources.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The Netherlands, Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), United Kingdom (DFID).

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Development Bank.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Regional Center for Southern Africa |
| Program Title: | A More Competitive Southern African Economy |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 690-014 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$5,486,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$5,500,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's regional program to improve economic competitiveness in Southern African directly supports the President's new African Global Competitiveness Initiative. The Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub) provides U.S. Government trade advocacy services and trade capacity building in coordination with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of State. Technical assistance to the region's governments, regional organizations, and private sector partners leverages the work of other donors to reduce policy and regulatory barriers to free trade, deepen capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements, develop intra-regional and international business linkages, use the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to build trade and increase exports, and ultimately reduce poverty by allowing a vital private sector to create jobs and open markets.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,386,000 DA). USAID continues to provide technical assistance to harmonize regional and national policies, improve economic stability and simplify trade rules across regional trade regimes. USAID will assist the private sector to engage in public policy advocacy and formulation directed at strengthening competitive markets and improving transparency of regulations. USAID will continue to assist in the reduction of transport and customs barriers by decreasing the documentation and intergovernmental barriers to cross-border and international trade. These efforts will streamline the movement of goods and capital, as well as harmonizing investment regulations in Southern Africa. The program will also draw in the Food and Agricultural Service of the USDA to assist Southern African countries in complying with Sanitary and Phytosanitary trade standards of the U.S. and other advanced World Trade Organization (WTO) buyers of African products. Principal contractor: The Services Group (TSG) (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will create business linkages allowing regional firms and industries to position themselves in global markets as intermediate and finished goods and services suppliers. In some cases this will involve marketing assistance; legal compliance with labeling, safety and registration requirements; conformance with international quality standards; and respect for intellectual property rights. USAID will facilitate access to technical expertise and finance to enable the private sector to exploit markets where African products have cost and service advantages. USAID support will also assist firms that are engaged in moving commercial activities from the public sector to private sector control and market-based performance. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will improve regional trade capacity within Southern Africa by providing technical assistance and training in interpreting and complying with regional and global trade commitments. The program offers management assistance and technical advice to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), promotes private sector involvement in trade policy reform, and advises on U.S. trade opportunities under AGOA and through programs such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. USAID will help beneficiary countries meet their obligations under WTO agreements and continue to support trade capacity-building in coordination with those counties seeking

Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the U.S. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will implement and refine activities begun during FY 2006, including policy work to increase economic growth and investor confidence, improve the business environment, and reduce the cost of regional trade caused by over-regulation and excessive public sector involvement. Further, USAID will continue to encourage an independent private sector voice to advocate for public policy reform, free trade legislation, and improved governance of transport and customs systems. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen U.S. and Southern Africa export-led business linkages, provide technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of African products and services, and publicize the role of trade in creating sustainable jobs and reducing poverty in the region. Further, USAID will assist in promoting private engagement in all sectors where that participation increases efficiency and fair competition. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will build management capacity in regional trade regulatory structures and promote reforms that reduce barriers to competitiveness such as tariffs, restrictions on cross-border finance and commercial use of collateral. USAID will also address impediments caused by multiple standards organizations that penalize value-added processing and trade. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Performance and Results: The Trade Hub has established itself as a "Center of Excellence" for "making trade happen" in Southern Africa by effectively implementing a demand-driven work program that responds to the needs of multiple stakeholders, including USAID bilateral missions and U.S. embassies in the region, other U.S. Government partners, Southern African governments, regional organizations, and the region's private sector. USAID helped to increase regional trade ties as illustrated by a major success in the export of tropical fruit for packing and re-export to European supermarkets. Through specific assistance with the analysis of quarantine actions, pests and intellectual property rights, USAID facilitated a multi-million dollar transaction that resulted in the creation of several hundred sustained jobs. Simplified customs documentation and improved transit operations on the Trans-Kalahari Corridor, which has benefited from USAID support under the previous strategy, are now being rolled out to other corridors in the region. Private firms across the region are more effectively voicing their concerns to governments. As a result of USAID support, the SACU Secretariat has now attracted the financing and staff to effectively engage in SACU-U.S. Free Trade Area negotiations.

By the end of the program, USAID expects significant growth in total exports from Southern Africa, as well as increased Foreign Direct Investment in the region, as a result of better policy and regulatory environments. An increased number of business associations will be engaged in guiding and forming public policy and law. Regional institutions that facilitate trade will be more capable and transparent.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Regional Center for Southern Africa |
| Program Title: | Rural Livelihoods Diversified |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 690-015 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$6,350,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$6,400,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's Rural Livelihoods Diversified Strategic Objective is aligned with the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). It has the following three components to combat food insecurity and generate rural employment and enterprises: (1) increase trade and income of small scale commercial farmers of high-value agricultural commodities; (2) diversify the resource base of resource poor farmers to address long-term food insecurity and reduce poverty; and, (3) promote regional agricultural development through agricultural research, policy support and market access. Most of the program resources are directed to the transboundary region known as the Chinyanja Triangle, comprised of three countries Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia. With a population of nearly 300,000, over 25% of Chinyanja Triangle residents live in HIV/AIDS households.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID is establishing a new office of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) to cover Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS countries). Since informal trade across borders adds a supply of foodstuffs available in the market that does not get tracked through normal means, USAID will continue and expand its activity to monitor informal trade to 24 observation points and add three new crops to the list of food crops already being monitored. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,750,000 DA). The primary focus of the USAID private sector activities is to position agriculture enterprises to compete in inter and intra-regional agriculture trade, including implementing quality assurance and quality control requirements.

USAID will provide business development and export readiness skills training to a broad group of businesses and associations in targeted sectors. For example, in FY 2006, through the work of regional partners, USAID will provide business development training to 14 seed companies, 35 regional agribusinesses, 12 Zambian essential oil and spice companies, and three cassava processing companies, plus more than 500 enterprises working in hydroponic, organic, spices and specialty vegetable exports. In one product, paprika, USAID will help the growers and processors form a regional association. Market linkages will be facilitated through contracts and formal agreements for services between producer associations and the food services and supermarket industries. The policy work of FANRPAN (the Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources Policy and Analysis Network) will lead to a policy agreement among Ministries of Agriculture on harmonized seed systems which will accelerate the adoption and trade of seed varieties among Southern African countries. Finally, USAID will help establish a rural information and communication network in the Chinyanja Triangle. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID and its partners have joined forces to deliver technical and market "packages" to farmer groups. The package includes improved seeds, water management and irrigation technologies, fertilizers (organic and chemical) and producer level technology training, as well as market links. Production of the core crops (cassava, beans, groundnuts, vegetables)

will be strengthened through the dissemination of diversified seed and germplasm varieties. USAID will also promote the use of tree fertilizers (i.e., leaves from trees planted in fields decompose and nourish the soils). During FY 2006, USAID will transfer over 50 new seed varieties, provide four irrigation technologies to over 250 farmers, successfully introduce the practice of tree fertilizers to more than 2000 farmers, and train more than 4000 farmers in conservation farming and irrigation. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID plans to add two more observation points for cross border monitoring of informal trade, as well as three more crops to the monitoring list. The BLS FEWSNET advisor will provide joint quarterly reports on the food supply situation with regional advisor. In parallel, Country Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC) teams will lead information collection and analysis at national levels. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the market linkage and training work begun in FY 2005. In this regard, quality control and quality assurance in exportable products will become increasingly important as more products become ready to enter the regional and international markets. Sales of key products such as cassava and herbal teas by participating producer associations are projected to increase by 5% to 10%. USAID intends to expand the breadth of its training and technical assistance to cover regional supply chain management. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID plans to solidify crop diversification through more systematic access to improved seeds, fertilizer and irrigation technologies. The maximum level of farmer outreach will remain stable at 4,000 farmers annually. Productivity and sales are expected to rise as innovations take hold and market experience accumulates. USAID expects that producer market share for Irish potatoes will grow from two to four percent. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

Performance and Results: Specific recognizable results to date include a 300% increase in agriculture trade among small scale farmers in the target areas, the dissemination of 140 technologies to farm groups, and more than \$4 million in seed trade among 14 East and Southern African seed companies (an activity carried out in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation). FANRPAN has initiated leadership on three regional policy fronts: HIV/AIDS workplace policy guidance; poverty mapping and reporting; and liberalization of trade restrictions on fertilizer distribution and commercialization. At the end of the strategy, the program will have achieved a harmonized seed certification process, and will have diversified the crop base for farmers in the Chinyanja Triangle, with more cash crops on the market. As a result, the poverty levels of the people in the Chinyanja Triangle will be reduced. In the area of disasters and emergencies, the SADC region will have a better understanding of disasters (e.g. drought, floods) and how to mitigate them. The region will have assumed greater capacity and ownership of the Southern Africa Famine Early Warning Services (FEWSNET).

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Regional Center for Southern Africa |
| Program Title: | Improved Management of Shared River Basins |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 690-017 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$2,203,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,240,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: Clean water essential for health, development and biodiversity is increasingly scarce in Southern Africa, making the management of shared river basins critical as they represent over 75% of the region's surface water. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to relevant institutions to improve basin-wide planning and management capabilities and to foster community participation in environmentally sound practices. USAID's program to improve the management of shared river basins is building the capacity of regional institutions to more effectively engage in biodiversity conservation, regional cooperation, conflict mitigation and sustainable management of freshwater resources. The initial focus for the program is the Okavango River Basin in Angola, Namibia and Botswana.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,203,000 DA). The most serious threats to biodiversity in the Okavango River Basin are related to human activities and projects that could upset natural flow regimes for water and sediments, and reduce water quality. USAID is assisting the three countries that share the Okavango basin-Angola, Namibia, and Botswana-to address these and other threats to sustainable development by providing technical assistance and training at multiple levels. Under the Integrated River Basin Management activity, USAID is strengthening the ability of the multi-national Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), along with relevant local institutions and communities, to monitor water resources, manage and share information, collect improved baseline environmental data and develop effective activities to address development priorities through four activity-linked training programs. USAID is improving OKACOM's capacity to promote consultation and scientific inquiry prior to decision-making on developments that affect the basin; assisting planners to collect, access and use information needed to make scientifically informed decisions regarding water use, abstraction and resource management; and supporting implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Angola in the Okavango basin. This includes the identification of biologically significant areas for conservation, a biodiversity inventory in colonial era hunting reserves in the basin, and identification of environmental practices that address threats to biologically significant areas.

USAID is contributing to a new municipal governance and community development public-private alliance in Angola in collaboration with other donors, thereby leveraging additional resources to address environmentally sound natural resource management at the local level in the strategically important upper reaches of the watershed. USAID is also working in coordination with other donors to develop the operational capacity of a new OKACOM Secretariat. Under this activity, USAID is providing training for water and natural resource institutions as well as community groups and a local civil society organization, Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development (ACADIR), in the remote Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. Principal contractor: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (prime); ACADIR, World Vision; the Kalahari Conservation Society, and the Namibian Nature Foundation (subs).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,240,000 DA). The USAID Improved Management of Shared River Basins activity will continue to strengthen the

capacity of OKACOM and related institutions in Angola, Namibia and Botswana through training and technical assistance. USAID plans to increasingly work through the newly formed OKACOM Secretariat to reinforce its role in project coordination, information sharing, and training programs. USAID technical assistance and training will continue to support implementation of priority components of the national biodiversity strategy in the Angolan portion of the basin. USAID plans to assist OKACOM to continue to make progress toward its core mandates including improved documentation of water resource availability, reasonable water demands, environmental protection, sustainable use, and criteria for reviewing proposed projects and allocating resources. RCSA plans to continue supporting community participation in environmentally sound natural resource management in the upper watershed through the public-private alliance in Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. A comprehensive program evaluation will be conducted late in the year to assess progress and identify opportunities to optimize program impacts in future years. Principal contractor: same as above.

Performance and Results: During 2005, OKACOM successfully met its targets for institutional development during the year. USAID technical assistance was instrumental in facilitating key decisions from the Commission to move forward with a Secretariat. Non-governmental organization and community groups improved planning and development skills through on-the-job training in Participatory Rural Appraisals in nine Angolan communities. Baseline data on biodiversity issues and opportunities were collected and key threats to biodiversity were identified. By the end of this program, USAID expects OKACOM to continue making consistent progress toward achieving its river basin management mandates and advance toward sustainability and to be recognized as a forum for resolving water-related disputes and the focal point for implementation of an integrated river basin management plan. The Commission will have proven abilities to identify and promote environmentally sound development projects based on technical analysis and the involvement of stakeholders. OKACOM will be supported by an operational Secretariat with demonstrated capacity to help mitigate conflicts, coordinate projects and facilitate consensual decisions designed to improve the management of the river basin, and protect biodiversity. Best practices will be shared regionally, enabling other river basin commissions in Southern Africa to improve their effectiveness.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Regional Center for Southern Africa |
| Program Title: | Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 690-019 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$7,401,000 CSH; \$5,022,000 GHAI |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$7,411,000 CSH; \$5,022,000 GHAI |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: USAID's regional HIV/AIDS program, in partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of State strengthens U.S. Government efforts to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS across Southern Africa. The program works in 10 countries, including five President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief focus countries and four countries participating in the Emergency Plan. The program also implements direct service delivery activities in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, which have among the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world. USAID support aims to improve the knowledge base of U.S. Government managers and implementing partners across the region in order to assure quality and effective programming. USAID activities will also strengthen indigenous, African responses to the epidemic by supporting regional institutions, strengthening their programs, and leveraging their expansion across Southern Africa. In addition, USAID will strengthen countries' use of data and information systems and facilitate cross-regional information exchange, with a particular emphasis on the dissemination and application of best practices across key technical areas related to HIV/AIDS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,401,000 CSH). USAID funds increase access to select HIV/AIDS services for over five million people across the region. The program will support communities in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho through technical assistance and training for organizational capacity building to 53 non-governmental, faith-based, and community-based organizations. Activities will focus on implementing an indigenous HIV/AIDS response around prevention, orphan and vulnerable children care, palliative care and treatment advocacy. USAID will support five voluntary counseling and testing sites and mobile outreach for these services in Lesotho. The program will also boost prevention through promotion of abstinence, being faithful, and correct and consistent condom use. Working with private sector partners, USAID will implement a facility-based prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission program with community support that will treat 4,000 mothers and infants at three sites and provide outreach to family members and communities, educate HIV positive mothers about infant feeding, and strengthen policy guidelines. USAID-funded technical assistance will help develop training curriculum and focus on strengthening the capacity to manage and produce adequate human resources for national HIV/AIDS programs in Lesotho and Swaziland. In addition, USAID will support 12 programs for orphans and vulnerable children care and palliative care programs in Swaziland and Lesotho. Five USAID regional technical advisors will support USAID country programs and implementing partners to improve the quality and use of surveillance and monitoring and evaluation data across the region. USAID will increase grant support to regional institutions in combating the southern Africa HIV/AIDS epidemic and will collaborate with other multilateral partners to develop capacity and leverage regional resources. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Management Sciences for Health, Population Services International, Intrah Health International, Tulane University, Frontiers Population Council, University Research Corporation (prime); Columbia University, Boston University, African Palliative Care Association, CARE International (subs).

FY 2007 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,411,000 CSH). USAID plans to help partners throughout the region to increase their technical, management and strategic planning skills, build on successful regional networks and institutions, and promote policy development. The program also may facilitate greater participation of the commercial sector in the regional HIV/AIDS response. USAID plans to continue collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide additional voluntary counseling and testing sites, improve laboratory services, and expand family-centered HIV/AIDS services in Lesotho and Swaziland. USAID may continue activities in behavior change promotion through faith-based networks and community leadership activities throughout Africa. Regional activities also expect to encourage increased linkages with African and U.S.-based universities and support training and professional development institutions that will help build health sector capacity for 10 countries in Southern Africa. USAID plans to promote the following: building indigenous organizations' capacity to provide technical assistance; increasing information exchange on best program practices; utilizing epidemiological data analysis in all HIV/AIDS programs; and advocating issues with region-wide implications, such as policies on improving training for health care providers and providing treatment and care to orphans and vulnerable children. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, Intrah Health International, Academy for Educational Development (prime); BizAids, Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service, CARE International (subs).

Performance and Results: Under a previous program from 2000-2004, USAID efforts focused on a cross-border prevention program, reaching over four million most-at-risk populations along the border crossings and transport corridors in southern Africa. Beginning in FY 2004, USAID efforts changed in scope and began to support Emergency Plan focus countries and to provide direct assistance for prevention, care, and treatment programs in USAID limited-presence countries and in working with regional initiatives to build collaboration and consensus. Expanded programs in Lesotho and Swaziland began in FY 2005 with significant increases in coverage and services. With USAID support, a prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission program in Swaziland expanded from three to 15 sites, reaching almost 10,000 antenatal women in Swaziland in FY 2005, more than a 300% increase over the previous year. USAID also supported three voluntary counseling and testing sites in Lesotho. Under this program, 37,801 people have been counseled and tested to date. USAID worked to build the capacity of the health sector to respond to HIV/AIDS by strengthening human resource planning, workforce deployment, and staff performance. USAID significantly strengthened local capacity building efforts through small grant programs to indigenous, faith-based, and community-based organizations in these countries. Throughout FY 2005, USAID-funded advisors provided technical support in Emergency Plan focus countries including Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia, to help develop country operational plans and five-year strategies. Regional partners and local non-governmental organizations benefited from cross-regional exchanges to improve skills in behavior change communication and monitoring and evaluation. USAID assistance also continued to be instrumental in the development of linkages across sub-regions to integrate prevention of mother to child transmission programs with maternal and child health activities.

By the end of the program, eight million people and over 100 local organizations will have benefited from improved HIV/AIDS services. Regional U.S. Government programs will have improved the quality of HIV/AIDS programs through technical assistance, capacity building, leveraging of resources, and knowledge and data management. By the end of the program, USAID will have contributed substantially to reducing the impact of the epidemic in southern Africa and to strengthening the response of southern African partners and communities through USG support.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | Regional Center for Southern Africa |
| Program Title: | Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 690-020 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$983,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,850,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: In Southern Africa, multi-party democracy has received more popular support and endorsement than any other form of governance. However, governance systems are characterized by the phenomena of overbearing executive arms of governments, and dominant single parties that rule in perpetuity. As a result, democratic values and practices remain shallowly rooted, and progress towards democratic consolidation is slow with evidence of regression in some countries. The USAID democracy and governance program will help to balance executive powers, and strengthen non-executive institutions of governance through building advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote and Support Credible Election Processes (\$500,000 DA). Electoral democracy forms the basis for consolidation of good democratic governance and economic development. Southern African countries have institutionalized regular elections, which are largely held at predictable intervals. Hence, in Southern Africa, the discourse around elections focuses on the quality and impact of elections, rather than whether elections will be held. USAID will support the implementation of electoral reform measures to promote free, fair and credible elections. Specifically, USAID will support the work of regional non-governmental organizations who promote adoption and application of regional election norms and standards, and who advance electoral law reform, in particular reform of the laws that limit the inclusion of women and other disadvantaged groups in electoral competition processes. The program will also fund pre-election assistance, election observation, and post-election efforts to assist election authorities in each country to implement recommendations made by election observer missions. Principal grantees: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$483,000 DA). Effective civil society with adequate capacity to advocate for policy reform and implementation provides an important forum for broad citizen participation in policy formulation, reform and implementation. In Southern Africa, civil society is weak, which has contributed to the consolidation of dominant executive influence. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to build policy analysis and advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations active in anti-corruption, rule of law, and election administration. Principal contractor and grantee: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to support electoral legislation reform programs of key regional partners and promote the further adoption of regional electoral norms and standards. In FY 2007, it is likely that USAID will finance election observation teams in the elections in Madagascar and Lesotho. Principal contractor or grantee: SADC Parliamentary Forum.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$850,000 DA). USAID plans to support regional civil society advocacy efforts for adoption and harmonization of national laws with selected regional norms and standards, such as the

SADC Protocol Against Corruption. Advocacy capacity building will be targeted at selected regional civil society organizations that work in management of shared water resources, agriculture and trade. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

Performance and Results: This program is new, and will begin implementation in the second semester of FY 2006. By the end of the program, it is expected that electoral laws and processes in the region will be compliant with the regional elections norms and standards. Regional election norms and standards will have been evolved into a more binding regional protocol. Implementation of other regional norms and standards for better democratic governance and economic development will be accelerated, resulting in accountable governments, improved democratic governance, and economic development in the region. Civil society advocacy capacity will be improved, and advocacy for reform, and implementation of existing norms and standards for good democratic governance will have emerged in anti-corruption, judicial independence and rule of law. Increased civil society advocacy for reform and implementation of regional norms and standards is expected to result in more government accountability, and institutionalization of good governance practices.



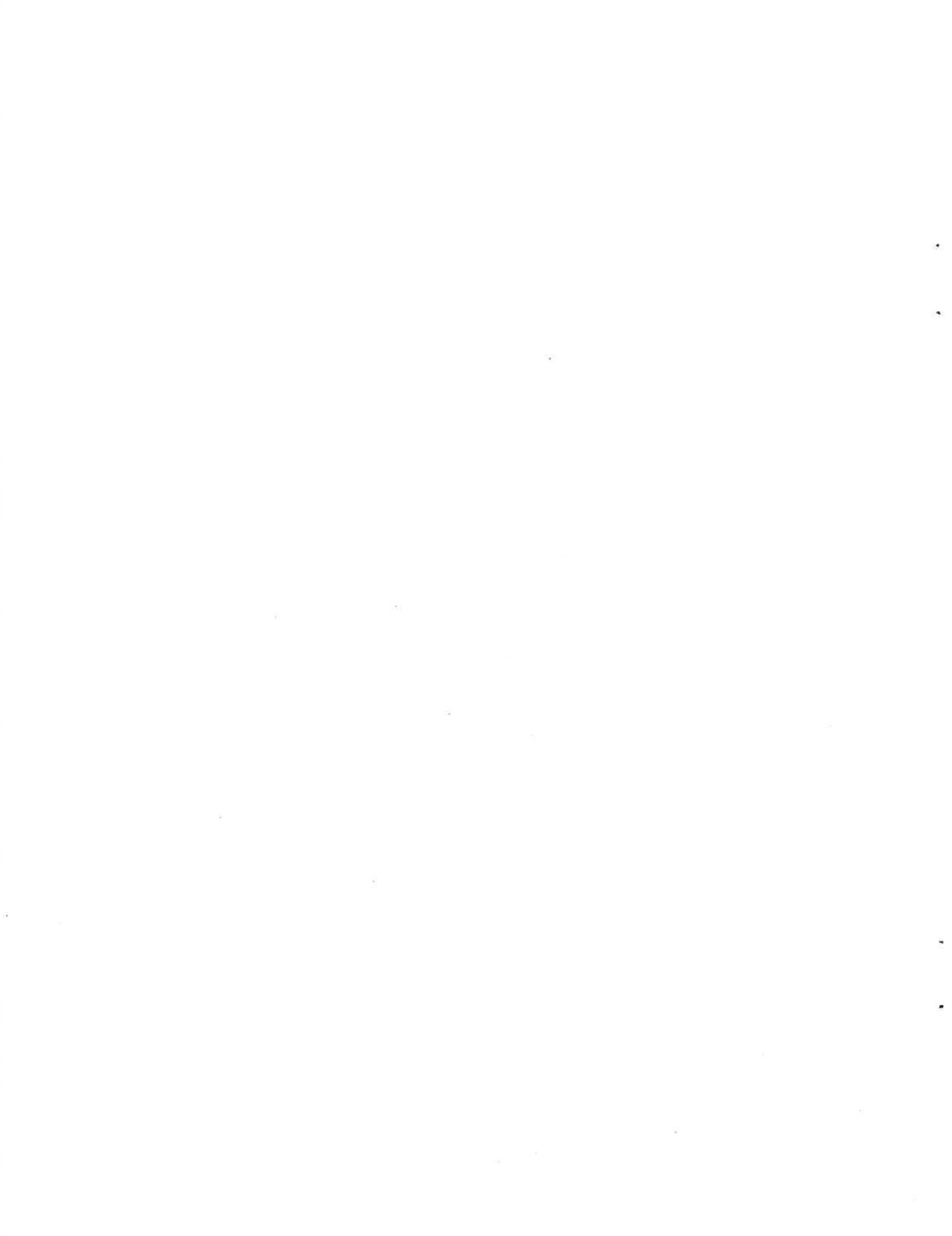
Regional Center for Southern Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 5,950 | 7,486 | 7,401 | 7,411 |
| Development Assistance | 18,921 | 15,315 | 15,022 | 15,990 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 1,527 | 9,702 | 5,022 | 5,022 |
| Total Program Funds | 27,398 | 32,503 | 27,445 | 28,423 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy | | | | |
| DA | 5,017 | 5,418 | 5,486 | 5,500 |
| 690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified | | | | |
| DA | 7,534 | 5,418 | 6,350 | 6,400 |
| 690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa | | | | |
| DA | 3,787 | 2,456 | 0 | 0 |
| 690-017 Improved Management of Shared River Basins | | | | |
| DA | 2,583 | 2,023 | 2,203 | 2,240 |
| 690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program | | | | |
| CSH | 5,950 | 7,486 | 7,401 | 7,411 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAI | 1,527 | 9,702 | 5,022 | 5,022 |
| 690-020 Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 983 | 1,850 |

Mission Director,
Gerald Cashion



REDSO-ESA

The Development Challenge

USAID's regional program in East and Central Africa (REDSO) covers 20 countries ranging from extremely fragile to relatively developed. Of these countries, nine have bilateral USAID missions, while three have USAID programs managed by REDSO; the remaining eight have no USAID programs or staff present but may receive occasional REDSO assistance in response to a specific need, e.g., humanitarian. Obstacles to regional cooperation include conflict, illegal trade of natural resources, weak leadership, pervasive corruption, and populations characterized by widespread poverty, low literacy, poor health status, and low productivity. The purpose of the regional program is to provide assistance across borders and/or through regional African organizations that helps two or more countries work together (e.g., the harmonization of trade policies); the regional program also provides technical support to the bilateral missions to ensure that lessons learned in one country are shared.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The European Union, the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom.

Multi-Lateral Donors: The World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations agencies, particularly the World Health Organization and the World Food Program.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | REDSO-ESA |
| Program Title: | Regional Conflict Management and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 623-009 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$3,219,000 DA; \$800,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$2,570,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2008 |

Summary: This objective will: support the implementation and acceleration of peace processes; promote counter-extremism activities; reinforce African conflict mitigation initiatives; increase the effectiveness of conflict response management and protection of at risk populations; and increase the number of African institutions that effectively promote transparency and accountability. USAID will work systematically through regional, national and local partners to address distinctly different external factors that lead to conflict in resource rich (Great Lakes) and resource poor (Horn of Africa) cross-border environments and corruption-prone corridors. Special focus will be on frontier zones and other areas that are under threat from militant and violent extremism.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$3,219,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and community infrastructure that accelerate peace processes, promote reconciliation, or mitigate points of cross-border tensions. Activities will address the major sources of fragility in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa, including extremism, poor governance, and weak territorial integrity, through innovative local level peace-building initiatives. In collaboration with the Technical Cooperation Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany, USAID will continue to provide assistance to the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). Through networks of African organizations, USAID will provide technical assistance to integrate gender based violence activities in emergency feeding programs and provide training and sensitization to community police, local security forces and other private and public stakeholders. Principal contractors and grantees: IGAD, Development Alternatives International (DAI) (primes).

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$300,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance, operational support, training, commodities and equipment to build election administration and voter education capacity at national and provincial levels in the Republic of Djibouti. In collaboration with the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti and the Government of Djibouti, USAID will identify issues and opportunities influencing democratization. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will provide operational support, technical assistance, training, commodities and equipment to strengthen civil society organizations' engagement in Djibouti's democratic decentralization processes. Activities will respond to recommendations provided in a forthcoming democracy and governance assessment. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$2,570,000 DA). USAID will continue to advance and accelerate peace processes by providing technical assistance, training and operational support to regional, national

and local institutions. USAID will scale up operational support to IGAD/CEWARN, while it brings on new donor partners and implements a new strategy. USAID also will provide technical assistance and training that specifically bolster both early warning and response capacities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and Virtual Resource Associates (sub).

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$200,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance, training, operational support, commodities and equipment to strengthen election administration and promote political party development in Djibouti. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$800,000 ESF). USAID will provide operational support, technical assistance, training, commodities and equipment to increase civil society's effectiveness in advancing governance reforms in Djibouti. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Under an earlier objective, USAID: supported civil society organizations in local cross-border conflict prevention and mitigation activities along the Ugandan, Kenyan, Ethiopian and Somali borders; engaged with Kenyan government to formulate a national conflict management policy that ensures cross-border elements are addressed; supported IGAD's conflict early warning efforts; and continued to support the Common Market for East and Southern Africa's Peace and Security program. This multi-level engagement brought to the fore the importance of state-civil society linkages for stability and peace building. By program completion in 2008, USAID anticipates regional peace processes will be advanced in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region, supported by an African-led peace and security agenda and with increasing evidence of the rights of vulnerable groups being protected and their security enhanced. Achieving these results will require USAID to: engage at regional, national and local levels to transform cross-border conflicts; develop a robust conflict early warning and response system; strengthen civil society and government partnerships in policy development and mobilization of responses to violent conflict; and improve and strengthen natural resource management across borders.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | REDSO-ESA |
| Program Title: | Increased Regional Economic Growth and Integration |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 623-010 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$13,833,000 DA; \$350,000 ESF |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$13,837,000 DA; \$260,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: Regional economic growth is most likely to be achieved through increased trade, efficient service delivery and increased agricultural productivity. Regional organizations dealing with technology development and transfer, economic policy and implementation, and regional private sector federations and associations will help maintain a regional economic growth and integration focus. While the rate of economic growth needs to be accelerated across the region, attention also must be given to those people living at or below poverty; thus, USAID will also ensure that appropriate regional and national organizations are prepared to watch for and respond to the needs of the more vulnerable and food insecure.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$677,000 DA; \$350,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide early warning and food security information and strengthen African capabilities to collect and disseminate such information by training 90 persons in 10 countries. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development/Climate Prediction Application Center (IGAD/CPAC) and Famine and Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) (primes).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,180,320 DA). USAID will conduct seminars on the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) for 120 African entrepreneurs in four countries and provide technical assistance and support to 30 firms who will participate in three U.S. trade shows. USAID will strengthen the capacity of commodity associations including coffee, dairy and cotton/textiles and expand information sharing among industry stakeholders. USAID will continue to work with maize producers and traders to increase inter-regional grain trade. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), East Africa Fine Coffees Association, Eastern and Southern Africa Dairy Association, African Cotton and Textiles Industries Federation (primes).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$918,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to 250 organizations in six countries on environmental assessment and community-based environmental management to support transboundary resource management, including a new Transboundary Water for Biodiversity activity in Kenya and Tanzania. Principal contractors and grantees: African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), East African Association for Impact Assessment, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Resources Group (IRG), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,399,836 DA). USAID will work with the Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and other African partners to align investments in regional research, including biotechnology, to the new ASARECA strategy and priorities, with an emphasis on dissemination of technologies and best practices in regionally defined development domains. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA, ACTS (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,042,844 DA). USAID will train 125 officials on World Trade Organization agreements and continue to assist with the development of a One Stop Border Post between Kenya and Uganda and additional border posts. To advance regional policies related to COMESA's Free Trade Area and pending Customs Union, USAID will support seven workshops. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, COMESA, and ASARECA (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,615,000 DA). USAID will coordinate the activities of its partners so that techniques, best practices, and knowledge synthesized by African regional organizations are made available to the network of non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations that provide assistance to vulnerable and chronically food insecure populations. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA and COMESA (primes).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$677,000 DA; \$260,000 ESF). USAID will continue to work with regional organizations to provide technical assistance and training in drought preparedness and famine prevention. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics and IGAD (primes).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,180,320 DA). Under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), USAID will continue to conduct seminars on AGOA, provide technical assistance to firms going to U.S. trade shows, and provide training in marketing and product improvement. Support of the other objectives of the AGCI, including increased access to financial services and investment in infrastructure, will also be a priority. Principal contractors and grantees: COMESA (prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$918,000 DA). Technical assistance and training, sharing best practices, fostering enhanced environmental review, and building management capacity will continue to improve the operational effectiveness of key African partners. The Transboundary Water for Biodiversity activity will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: ACTS, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and IRG (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,399,836 DA). USAID will strengthen the focus of regional research and technology transfer on those commodities and in those development domains where increased productivity will have the greatest impact on economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA (prime).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,046,844 DA). USAID will focus on trade capacity and policy harmonization, the COMESA Customs Union, and transportation efficiency along the Northern Corridor. USAID will continue to implement activities with COMESA and serve as a regional hub for the AGCI. Principal contractors and grantees: COMESA and ASARECA (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,615,000 DA). USAID will adjust programs of its partners to integrate vulnerable groups into sustainable development processes, supported with regionally available technologies and best practices. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA and COMESA (prime).

Performance and Results: The value of specialty coffee traded increased by 15% over the previous year's value and by 101% over the 2001 base year. Under AGOA, 30 companies from Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Madagascar participated in U.S. trade shows and completed deals worth over \$11 million. Overall intraregional exports of targeted agricultural commodities (coffee, maize, cotton, dairy) increased by 26%, compared to 2004. By the completion of the objective in 2010, there will be increased trade of selected commodities within East Africa, increased export earnings for the region, and sustainably improved agricultural productivity.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | REDSO-ESA |
| Program Title: | Health and HIV/AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 623-011 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$9,581,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$9,272,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID is a regional leader in health and HIV/AIDS programs that: reinforce and complement bilateral programs; increase information and technology sharing; enhance African capacity; provide state-of-the-art technical assistance; and collaborate with donors and others to deliver and monitor programs. This objective combines HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, child health and nutrition, maternal health and nutrition, family planning, and other health vulnerabilities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$300,000 CSH). USAID will integrate the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) into all sectors, analyze issues/patterns of sexual violence on the transport corridor, and develop training materials to identify and treat GBV clients. Principal contractors and grantees: Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community Secretariat (ECSA-HC), Center for African Family Studies (CAFS), Management Services for Health (MSH), and Engender Health (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$975,000 CSH). USAID will provide child survival best practices and support harmonization of food fortification regulations and upgrading regional laboratories for quality assurance. Health systems will be strengthened through work on community-based financing and National Health Account sub-analysis in reproductive health, infectious diseases, pharmaceuticals and commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, ECSA-HC, and MSH (primes).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$696,000 CSH). USAID will scale up promising post-partum hemorrhage practices, including recognition and referral, by skilled health workers. Principal contractors and grantees: ECSA-HC and RCQHC (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$931,000 CSH). USAID will advocate the expansion of both facility and community-based treatment of tuberculosis (TB) and train experts in performance improvement assessments, quality and TB/HIV collaborative programs. New activities include preventive therapy, diagnostic counseling and testing, community preventive therapy, TB diagnostics/referral interventions in anti-natal clinics, and preparedness and response to avian flu. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, ECSA-HC, CARE and JHPIEGO (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,002,000 CSH). USAID will build upon its Transport Corridor Initiative to prevent HIV transmission and provide services along major transport routes. Six sites will be fully operational in five countries with eight site assessments completed. Training of care providers will be carried out in two countries. A network for behavior change communication practitioners will develop English and French websites and three training modules; promote five centers of excellence in HIV/AIDS communications; and train 45 network members. Support will be given to harmonize regional management systems for drugs and commodities. Pilot activities will strengthen pharmaceutical management for antiretroviral therapy. Technical assistance will test food aid indicators with three indigenous organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Regional Outreach Addressing AIDS through Development Strategies (ROADS), RCQHC, MSH, and Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance

(FANTA) (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$1,677,000 CSH). USAID will host a regional meeting and fund the development, implementation and dissemination of promising practices in family planning promotion, care and contraceptive supply. Country action plans, commodity procurement, and best practices in the prevention and treatment of gynecological fistula and emergency contraception will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: ECSA-HC, RCQHC and CAFS (primes).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$300,000 CSH). GBV components developed for health worker training will be expanded. USAID will support a regional GBV response among multi-lateral partners and country-specific representatives. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC and ECSA-HA.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$796,000 CSH). USAID will assess services for preventing and managing child illnesses and strengthen resources for child health and nutrition. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, ECSA-HC, MSH, and Linkages (primes).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$796,000 CSH). Promising practices in post-partum hemorrhage will be promoted and adopted in two additional countries. Principal contractors and grantees: ECSA-HC, RCQHC, Academy for Education Development, MSH, and University Research Corporation (primes).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$784,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide training in performance improvement assessments and other activities. Other activities will include TB/HIV care and treatment interventions at the community level and expanding TB diagnostics and referral activities. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, ECSA-HC, CARE, and JHPIEGO (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,299,000 CSH). USAID will continue leadership on the Transport Corridor Initiative and pediatric AIDS and strengthen behavioral change communication. Principal contractors and grantees: ROADS, RCQHC, MSH, and Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$1,297,000 CSH). USAID will identify and implement selected promising practices in the region. Lessons learned will be disseminated. Principal contractors and grantees: ECSA-HC and RCQHC (primes).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID has strengthened institutional capacity, expanded human and technical resources, increased the analysis and application of information and broadened the policy environment on key health issues. Over 2,200 professionals and technical experts have been trained, and 46 best practices have been identified and shared across the region. By completion of this objective in 2010, promising practices will be replicated throughout the region. Over 3,000 participants will be trained in maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, health care financing, drug management and GBV. Analysis of critical policies will inform decision making at the ministerial level and affect change. Fifteen Transport Corridor Initiative sites will be fully operational. Research findings on HIV-children will be disseminated to help develop better practices.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | REDSO-ESA |
| Program Title: | Program Support Objective |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 623-012 |
| Status: | Program Support Objective |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$317,000 CSH; \$927,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$300,000 ESF |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$238,000 CSH; \$704,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: This objective will support the other regional objectives for East and Central Africa by helping to improve impact and results throughout the region. Services will be improved through more efficient planning, administration, monitoring and reporting on cross-cutting regional activities. Training in program planning, management, evaluation and other subjects will ensure improved provision of regional services. Enhanced knowledge management will also improve regional programs and services, resulting in improved impact measurement and reporting and innovative, cross-cutting designs that more effectively leverage impact throughout the region. With improved evaluations, reporting and knowledge management, outreach will expand to African leaders throughout the region as well as to external audiences. As a result, there will be more effective adoption and application of proven approaches based on lessons learned.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Program Support (\$317,000 CSH; \$927,000 DA; \$300,000 prior year ESF). Capacity for provision of high quality, relevant services will be strengthened through training and upgrading services administration systems. Knowledge management to inform service provision and regional program designs will be improved with an emphasis on targeting vulnerable populations. Regional services supporting USAID limited-presence and non-presence countries include FY 2005 ESF carryover of \$300,000 for education in Comoros. Outreach to client missions and external audiences will be expanded through upgrading the website, developing public information materials, and sponsoring virtual fora and other networking opportunities. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Activities notified under this program support objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Program Support (\$238,000 CSH; \$704,000 DA). Capacity for high quality, relevant services in Eastern and Central Africa will be strengthened by training. Knowledge management to inform service provision and regional program designs will be improved by piloting cross-cutting activities, assessments and evaluations of cross-cutting initiatives and support to programs in non-presence countries. Outreach will be expanded by enhancing public information materials. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: By program completion, this objective will result in improved stewardship of regional services to better support the administrative and technical needs of the region. The design and implementation of regional programs will be enhanced to better address critical gaps in cross-border development challenges.

REDSO-ESA PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 12,500 | 12,900 | 9,898 | 9,510 |
| Development Assistance | 22,977 | 21,524 | 17,979 | 17,111 |
| Economic Support Fund | 0 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,260 |
| International Disaster and Famine Assistance | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Funds | 35,477 | 40,424 | 29,027 | 27,881 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 623-005 Regional Food Security | | | | |
| DA | 19,221 | 17,437 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 750 | 0 | 0 |
| IDA | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 623-006 Regional Conflict Management and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 3,756 | 4,087 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| 623-007 Regional Health Systems Improvements | | | | |
| CSH | 6,000 | 6,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 623-008 HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 6,500 | 6,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 623-009 Regional Conflict Management and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 3,219 | 2,570 |
| ESF | 0 | 0 | 800 | 1,000 |
| 623-010 Increased Regional Economic Growth and Integration | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 13,833 | 13,837 |
| ESF | 0 | 0 | 350 | 260 |
| 623-011 Health and HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 9,581 | 9,272 |
| 623-012 Program Support Objective | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 317 | 238 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 927 | 704 |

\$1.150 M FY 2006 ESF will be obligated by REDSO-ESA in support of Djibouti.

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson



West African Regional Program (WARP)

The Development Challenge

A current snapshot of West Africa reveals that, despite development interventions over the past several decades, basic human needs remain dramatically unfulfilled across the region. Of the 17 countries at the bottom of United Nations' 2005 Human Development Report's Human Development Index, eight are in West Africa. The six lowest ranked countries are all in the West African region supported by WARP. Moreover, of the 20 countries globally classified by USAID as "fragile states," six are located in West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Togo, Liberia and Chad). Political instability, poor governance, corruption, lack of institutional management and technical capacity, natural disasters, high prevalence of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, and lack of private sector investment opportunities are some of the major constraints to development work in West Africa.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The Netherlands, Denmark, United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, Canada, France, Germany.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations' Refugee Agency (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Union (EU).

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Agricultural Productivity and Food Security |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-008 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$15,294,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$15,485,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's new Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Strategic Objective is based on the principle that agricultural growth and ensuring food security are critical to West Africa's economic development and the health of its people. At a regional level, USAID can best achieve this by working with and strengthening African institutions within the larger New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) framework. USAID's strategic objective is designed to promote greater agricultural productivity, strengthen early warning and response systems and improve livelihoods. USAID will work to improve the policy environment to bring about the necessary changes in the agricultural sector and disseminate best practices and technologies regionally.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,709,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French acronym is CILSS) to strengthen regional capacity to monitor crop and food production, and respond to potential food crises, by reinforcing national and regional early warning systems. Specific activities include financing crop evaluation field missions, periodic early warning meetings, and data collection and analysis that will result in production and dissemination of six regional monitoring agricultural season reports, including 15 ten-day monitoring bulletins per country and five regional reports on food security issues. USAID will continue to finance the expansion of the regional crop monitoring system to two coastal countries (Benin and Togo). CILSS will strengthen the early warning system through the new harmonized framework for continued analysis of current vulnerability in the Sahel, the Vulnerability Assessment Mechanism (VAM). The VAM will be implemented in three countries (Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso) and tested in three additional ones (Mauritania, Cape Verde, Senegal). Implementation includes the operation of data collection and analysis teams to help improve the monitoring of vulnerable populations and training of national managers of the VAM model. Decision makers will have access to information on vulnerable populations and will better anticipate food crises and take preventive measures.

With FY 2005 obligated DA funds, USAID will continue support to CILSS in strengthening its capacity to provide support services to Sahelian countries in the monitoring and control of locusts and other trans boundary pests. This will be achieved by training 700 extension staff and farmers on monitoring and control; strengthening CILSS' capacity to analyze satellite imagery; reinforcing the CILSS' Pesticides Committee to review and approve new pesticide applications; strengthening the national research institutions' capacities in crop protection in terms of equipment, infrastructures and human resources; and to develop safe alternatives to chemical pesticides in collaboration with other institutions. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: CILSS, Michigan State University (MSU).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$13,585,000 DA). USAID seeks to promote agricultural productivity and income growth through basic research and transfer of technologies in key staples, horticultural, and other important crops, as well as improving coordination of research in order to obtain maximum outputs. USAID is investing in agricultural research and development activities that seek to improve nutrition and incomes, including germplasm conservation of key staples (rice, maize, sorghum and millet) and horticultural crops. USAID is also investing in biotechnology with the aim of facilitating the

introduction of genetically enhanced crop and livestock products, thereby improving food security in the region. USAID will produce brochures, manuals, and technical bulletins that will be used by development services and farmers' organizations; transfer existing and new technologies to increase productivity; and provide training to technicians and farmers in improved agricultural technologies and practices. Part of the above activities will be supported under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. USAID will support the improvement of cotton production, processing, and marketing in the region under the West African Cotton Improvement Program (WACIP) through activities that expand the use of good agricultural practices, strengthen private cotton producer organizations, improve the quality and classification of cotton, strengthen a West African regional training program for ginners, support policy and institutional reforms, and improve technical, biosafety, and regulatory capacity for agricultural biotechnology. In collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), USAID is also engaged in agricultural policy work. USAID will support the development of a regional agricultural policy and will provide technical assistance to develop a regional biosafety policy/framework which is a necessary precondition for the introduction of bioengineered products. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: CILSS, West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF)/WECARD, AgBios; and others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,900,000 DA). USAID will support CILSS to improve the reliability and validity of the food monitoring system, implement the recommendations of the food security early warning monitoring system assessment in collaboration with others partners, introduce the VAM in all CILSS countries, and integrate three additional countries into the system. These activities will be implemented through strengthening data collection and analysis and dissemination of agriculture and food balance bulletins, training of national staff, and organizing regional consultative meetings. USAID will continue strengthening the plant protection services of the region through CILSS, by means of training programs for extension staff and farmers, research on environmentally-friendly and safer control methods for pest outbreaks, and the provision of pest control, communication and computer equipment to crop protection services. Same Implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$13,585,000 DA). Within NEPAD's framework of Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programs (CAADP) and the Framework for African Agricultural productivity (FAAP), USAID will continue to support the IEHA initiative to promote agricultural growth and ensure food security in West Africa. In FY 2007, USAID will work to expand these activities with its regional partners and other donors. USAID will support research to design technology programs to increase productivity of the region's major staple food (rice, maize, sorghum and millet). The program will also emphasize innovative agribusiness approaches that will involve the private sector in development of new technologies and improved horticultural crop market share. USAID will support the production, processing, and marketing of cotton in the region under the West African Cotton Improvement Program (WACIP) through activities that expand the use of good agricultural practices for cotton, strengthen private cotton producer organizations, strengthen a West African regional training program for ginners, support policy and institutional development. Same implementers as FY 2006; others to be determined.

Performance and Results: In the previous agriculture program, USAID greatly increased its number of collaborating institutions through key agricultural commodity research networks which facilitated the dissemination of information across the region and leveraged \$2.3 million from the private sector and donors. Key partners were brought into unison to develop a regional biosafety and biotechnology framework. Under the new program, USAID will, by FY 2010, have developed well functioning regional entities that can effectively deal with the challenges in enhancing agricultural productivity and mitigating drought impacts. By improving access of West African farmers to new technologies, USAID will make the region more "food secure" through increased productivity and incomes.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Regional Health Program |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-009 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$15,742,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$15,096,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: To effectively respond to shared health problems, USAID is supporting West African countries in developing networks of competent non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public sector organizations to coordinate national and regional response programs against common problems such as malaria and the current HIV/AIDS epidemic. This new program reinforces regional and selected national programs to: 1) document, disseminate and replicate promising and best practices (PBPs); 2) strengthen selected regional and national health institutions; and 3) create an enabling policy environment. Activities include HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, (RH) and, child survival and infectious diseases. USAID provides support to 15 members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and six other countries: Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritania, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$856,900 CSH). Child survival interventions include community integrated management of childhood illness (C-IMCI) and micronutrient fortification of foods through a global development alliance. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) (subs); others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,618,800 CSH). USAID is supporting local institutions in promoting, disseminating, and in some cases replicating best practices. The number of model programs for improving the outcomes for emergency obstetric care will increase from two to four. The obstetric fistula strategy will be implemented in collaboration with USAID bilateral missions and U.S. Embassies... Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime) and WHO (subs); others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,565,800 CSH). Focusing on the three areas of prevention, care and treatment, and care, the program promotes best practices and improved policies in all three areas, while strengthening and implementing institutions. Replication of best practices will reach 10 locations and cross-border interventions and services for vulnerable populations will increase to 36 sites. The number of countries enacting a model HIV/AIDS law will increase from one to five. Resource leveraging from donors and other programs will be continued with the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria (GFATM). Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Family Health International (FHI), John Snow, Inc. (JSI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Management Sciences for Health (MSH)/Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus (RPM+), and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$5,700,500 CSH). USAID will promote 14 priority family planning practices in seven countries, and will continue limited contraceptive provision. The program will support development of a broad-based regional reproductive health commodity security (RHCS) strategy. USAID is continuing its work to reinvigorate implementation of international commitments aimed at improving the lives of women and children. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime), JSI, WAHO, Center for Research Studies on Population and Development (CERPOD) (subs).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$961,900 CSH). USAID will expand its efforts in C-IMCI and food fortification. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,123,850 CSH). USAID will continue regional workshops highlighting proven practices, and assistance in selected countries to improve their health programs. USAID will explore conversion of a small number of successful implementation sites into regional learning centers and may add a maternal nutrition component. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,806,150 CSH). USAID will provide support to as many as 10 countries to implement PBPs and improve the policy environment, with seven countries adopting needed policies and 10 advocacy plans. Cross-border interventions targeting high risk groups will expand to 40 sites in 10 advocacy plans. Institutional capacity in seven regional technical leadership institutions will be reinforced, with these partners providing an estimated 40 person-weeks per year of technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Family Planning (\$5,204,100 CSH). USAID will fund smaller quantities of contraceptives and will advocate for increases in commodity funding for the region. Legislative reform to assist in repositioning family planning will be undertaken in five countries. Advocacy efforts will result in adoption of five policies promoting family planning and reproductive health (RH). USAID may support Demographic and Health Surveys in selected countries. Support will be provided to eight institutions, with these institutions providing approximately 25 person-weeks of assistance per year to other organizations. Principal contractors and grantee: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: In past years, performance evolved from identification, documentation and dissemination of best practices (PBPs) to replication in ten countries. Areas of best practices range from community to clinic interventions such as maternal and newborn care and male involvement in the prevention of transmission of HIV. USAID began an initiative to enhance GFATM implementation which is leveraging significant resources. Policy efforts improving the enabling environment were accelerated and demonstrated concrete results, with national RH and HIV/AIDS laws passed in five countries. Under the new program, by FY 2010 this number will increase with up to seven countries passing laws. It is expected that PBPs will be replicated in at least 36 sites in up to 12 countries around the region, and 125 person-weeks of technical assistance will be provided by regional organizations strengthened by USAID.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Natural Resources Management |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-010 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$1,962,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$1,045,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: The new USAID Natural Resources Management program is designed to promote the sound management and viable utilization of West Africa's natural resources to reduce poverty and promote stability. USAID accomplishes these goals by enhancing regional environmental policy and planning, increasing the quality of and accessibility to critical baseline information and best practices, and improving the transparency, governance and productivity of natural resources in strategically important geographic areas.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,687,200 DA). To closely monitor regional environmental trends, such as land use, land degradation and desertification, USAID will continue to support the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), regional institutions such as the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French acronym is CILSS), and national institutions to produce and regularly update maps and analytical assessments of historical, current and projected land use and land cover change in West Africa. Satellite imagery data will be used for rural and urban planning as well as a range of other development activities. USAID will initiate case studies in Niger and Burkina Faso designed to assess the relative importance of socio-economic factors in driving biophysical change.

USAID will also implement trans-boundary natural resource initiatives in two geographically strategic locations that focus on natural resource flows, including resources from the extractive industries. The activities will monitor the flow of natural resources and the distribution of generated benefits, while assisting local government and community based organizations (CBOs) to develop their capacity to better manage their resources. The first project site is a trans-boundary location between Sierra Leone and Guinea. The second trans-boundary area is southwest Ghana and southeast Cote d'Ivoire. Within the first year of activities, both projects will develop a detailed report highlighting resource flows, values and affected communities. The report will also include an assessment of community conflict vulnerability. Local government and community capacity building in resource management will be strengthened through formal training, project site visits and exchanges, and the implementation of select pilot activities. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS and USGS (primes); and others to be determined.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$274,800 DA). The recent proliferation of plastic waste is a regional problem that leads to blocked waterways, an increase in polluted waters and mismanaged sewage, enhanced breeding grounds for mosquitoes and water born diseases, the death of livestock from ingestion, and the release of carcinogenic fumes from unregulated burning. USAID will work with the municipalities of Accra, Lome and Niamey to develop plastic waste action plans, promote educational programs and regional information exchange, and to initiate pilot enterprise activities that focus on recycling. USAID will help organize the first regional stakeholders' workshop on integrated plastic waste management. Principal grantee: EnterpriseWorks (prime) and others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the

strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$898,700 DA). USAID will continue to work with CILSS, USGS, and national institutions, and will expand the current training programs to support regional capacity to produce and regularly update maps and analytical assessments of historical, current and projected land use and land cover. In addition, USAID will expand pilot work into a coastal West African country. USAID will complete a comprehensive assessment of resource values and flows as well as community vulnerabilities in the two trans-boundary areas, and a number of discrete development activities will have been initiated. Same implementers as FY 2006 and others to be determined.

Reduce, Mitigate and Prevent Pollution (\$146,300 DA). USAID will help expand the income generating activities through recycling and the public education program. Funds will be used to leverage resources from the private sector and other donors in an effort to both expand the scope and scale of activities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Under the previous natural resources management program, USAID completed the map of current and historical land use/land cover changes in West Africa. This tool is now used to track deforestation rates, expansion of agriculture, urban expansion and changes in wetlands surface area. This target was achieved by training 21 West African scientists. USAID support to the Institute of the Sahel enabled it to produce reports on the socio-economic impacts on natural resources management in Mauritania and Chad. Preliminary assessments and design work for trans boundary natural resource activities in Sierra Leone/Guinea and Ghana/Cote d'Ivoire were completed. The plastic waste management project started in mid 2005 and has thus far completed baseline surveys of Accra, Lome and Niamey; action plans are currently being developed for each municipality.

By FY 2010, this new program will achieve the following results: five models for the enterprising use of waste management will be developed; social and environmental best practices in extractive industries will be generated leading to an increase in transparency and a more equitable distribution of benefits to local communities; biodiversity will be better conserved and best practices generated and shared for select trans-boundary natural resources; and regional capacity is increased to use satellite imagery for land use, land cover changes and biodiversity conservation.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Greater Trade Competitiveness |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-011 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$9,174,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$9,215,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: If economies in West Africa are to grow fast enough to reduce poverty, then they must be able to compete and trade. Under this new program, USAID focuses on trade competitiveness - competitiveness for participation in global markets, as a way to foster a more productive population and to increase the effectiveness of African institutions in promoting a vibrant private sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,027,470 DA). USAID will work closely with its principal regional partner, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and other regional organizations such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to reduce the basic costs of access to roads, telecommunications, electricity, natural gas, etc. that directly affect a business' cost structure, and thus its competitiveness in the global marketplace. USAID will identify key administrative and physical constraints to the movement of people and goods along major road corridors, establishing standards for administration and controls to facilitate rather than impede lawful commerce. USAID will continue to strengthen the regulatory environment for the West Africa Gas Pipeline, and will work with the region's electricity producers and regulators to facilitate investments in the West Africa Power Pool. USAID will also work closely with West African telecommunications regulators and the private sector to implement key ECOWAS priorities, such as the establishment of low-cost regional cell phone roaming. Principal contractors and grantees: Carana, Nexant, U.S. Energy Association, and the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,146,530 DA). USAID trade hubs in Ghana and Senegal will continue to work directly with firms, especially firms that process or otherwise manufacture products with strong growth potential and a favorable impact on historically disadvantaged groups such as women. USAID will continue to play a central role in increasing exports of new types of products from West Africa to the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), including fresh and processed seafood, hand-crafted home decor, shea butter for bath and beauty products, specialty apparel, and processed cashews, providing training and technical assistance through product experts at the trade hubs as well as through AGOA Resource Centers in fifteen countries.

ECOWAS has requested USAID's assistance in coordinating implementation of the Common External Tariff, now that it has been adopted. USAID will facilitate efforts regionally as well as bilaterally to implement the national reforms necessary to make a free trade area for West Africa a reality. USAID also hopes to continue its fruitful collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to mitigate the risks of pests on exports of such products as mango, white asparagus, and okra to the United States and elsewhere, and will seek to develop partnerships with major U.S. buyers.

USAID will provide assistance to improve the flow of essential market information throughout West Africa, building the capacity of customs services as well as traders and shippers to generate, manage, and disseminate information that promotes trade, especially in regionally traded commodities such as maize, rice, cassava, cattle, tomatoes, onions, cashews, shea nuts and butter, and fertilizer. USAID will continue to work through ECOWAS and WAEMU in 2006 to make finance more readily available to the region's

export-ready firms, permitting them to grow their businesses, employ more labor, and reduce poverty. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC), Carana, Associates for International Resources and Development, and USDA.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,040,950 DA). USAID will continue to monitor the costs of access to the region's infrastructure, including major road corridors, and adjust its program accordingly. Assistance in the energy sector will remain a priority, in particular to facilitate continued investments in regional electricity power pools and natural gas distribution networks. Additional assistance will target improved access to telecommunications, especially cellular telephone networks that are increasingly central to doing business, and decreased transport costs over the region's road corridors and through the sea and airports that handle the bulk of the regions imports and exports. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,174,050 DA). USAID will continue to work directly with firms to consolidate trade relationships established through earlier participation in trade shows. Trade hubs in Dakar and Accra will remain key resources for the region's export-ready firms, while support for resource centers in numerous countries throughout the region will provide information on AGOA. At the same time it will continue to be important to improve the underlying policy, regulatory, and enforcement environment for private-sector led trade and investment. Through regional organizations like ECOWAS, adherence to agreed protocols and the actual implementation of policy reforms will be a priority.

Barriers to trade at land borders and seaports, where substantial costs are currently incurred by the private sector, must be reduced if West African countries are to trade and grow. Support by USAID will assist ECOWAS further along the path to a truly operational free trade area in West Africa, possibly to include regional management information systems to allow settlements of import duties collected at one port to be distributed to multiple countries, with possible linkages to a regional trade information system. Efforts with the USDA to strengthen pest control systems for exported products are also anticipated.

Support for financial services to help businesses grow more rapidly will continue to be a focus of USAID assistance. Stronger banking regulation to facilitate the provision of the full range of banking services seamlessly throughout the region will be a priority, along with enhanced access to capital by the private sector. USAID will work through regional institutions to open financial services markets to foreign investment, and will promote a full range of modern services to include insurance, leasing, trade finance, debt and equity finance, and loan guarantees. Principal Contractor as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Under the previous program, USAID rapidly put into place plans to inaugurate a second trade hub in West Africa, achieved \$28 million in new exports to the United States and doubled its training targets, helping nearly 9,000 individuals from government and the private sector better understand how to export. The West Africa Gas Pipeline is now under construction, thanks to USAID assistance for regulatory reforms that investors required before making financing available. The pipeline will dramatically cut regional energy prices while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. USAID will redouble its efforts to reduce the cost of doing business regionally in West Africa, helping the region become more competitive as a trader in the global marketplace. By FY 2010, essential regional trade information systems will be established, costs such as time and expenditures at land borders and along road corridors will be substantially lower, and trade with the United States and elsewhere for selected key products will have substantially increased in ways that will have generated substantial spin-off effects in terms of job creation and foreign direct investment in the broader economy.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Regional Conflict Mitigation |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-012 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$6,995,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$8,815,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: Under this new program, USAID will base its conflict mitigation work on two premises: 1) that conflict and instability are enormous impediments to development; and 2) that it is in the U.S. Government's security interests to prevent and mitigate conflicts and their effects. The program therefore aims to a) enhance regional capacity of civil society and regional organizations to address conflict; b) ameliorate some of the causes and consequences of conflict; and c) further strategic cross-border U.S. Government priorities, such as combating extremism, corruption, and trafficking.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$3,424,750 DA). As part of the integrated U.S. Government (USG) response under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI), USAID plans to increase its activities in Niger, Chad and Mauritania. The overarching goal of this initiative is to support institutions in the Sahel region to create a "line" past which the spread of Islamic extremism stops from entering into sub-Saharan West Africa. To address underlying issues that make these populations susceptible to extremist views, activities will focus on local governance support to visibly improve the performance of local level authorities and support target populations to foster relationships with authorities. Information dissemination and outreach will be an important element of this program. USAID will work with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to enhance the capacity of ECOWAS and civil society organizations (CSOs) through the provision of technical assistance in order to establish a conflict early warning and response mechanism in West Africa (ECOWARN). USAID will also support activities to strengthen ECOWAS in such areas as human rights and election monitoring practices as well the management capacity of the ECOWAS' Office for Political Affairs, Defense and Security (DESPADS). USAID will strengthen the communications' capacity of key civil society organizations and networks to communicate among themselves and with their constituents. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Computer Frontiers (primes); the West Africa Network for Peace Building (WANEP) (sub); and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$570,250 DA). USAID will work in anti-corruption networks in the Mano River Union. Additionally, USAID will support ECOWAS, the West African Monetary Union (WAMU) and selected civil society networks to diminish corruption along selected road transport routes. USAID will support the West African Health Organization (WAHO) to develop regional policies and mechanisms to ensure the efficient and honest distribution of anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) in ECOWAS states. Principal contractors and grantees: Tulane University and Carana (primes); and others to be determined.

Support Populations at Risk (\$3,000,000 DA). Under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative, USAID will support meaningful engagement of marginalized groups within their communities; and support social skill training, advocacy and income generating programs for youth in targeted regions of Niger, Chad and Mauritania. In the same regions, USAID will support community development activities, especially those related to provision of primary education, access to information and management of resources. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$5,395,000 DA). USAID will continue to develop and implement activities as part of the integrated USG response under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI) in Niger, Chad and Mauritania. By the close of FY 2007, a functioning conflict early warning system should be effectively using information from civil society networks in 15 ECOWAS countries and linked to ECOWAS and civil society conflict prevention mechanisms. It is expected that with the success of this early warning system, ECOWAS and the African Union will want to he ECOWARN system further strengthened and expanded with USAID assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$570,000 DA). USAID will continue to play an active role in monitoring corruption along at least one major road transport route in the region as well as advocating for more honest and efficient road transport systems. In addition, the program will continue to support the West African ARV program launched in 2005. By the close of FY 2007, WAHO/ECOWAS and civil society are expected to have developed a policy on the distribution and monitoring of ARVs in the region and a model monitoring system should be in place in three ECOWAS countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Populations at Risk (\$2,850,000 DA). Under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative, USAID will support meaningful engagement of marginalized groups within their communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Under the previous conflict prevention program, USAID solidified a close and effective working relationship with ECOWAS. Both organizations co-funded activities to establish the ECOWARN conflict early warning and response mechanism in the region. Through its support of WANEP, USAID enabled the conduct of strategic conflict and peace assessments in Ghana and Burkina Faso and the preparation of policy briefs on Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. USAID support led to a 25% increase in the number of WANEP member organizations. At the sub-regional level, USAID peace-building activities in The Gambia and Guinea Bissau made significant gains. In The Gambia the project provided training to 1,536 individuals and supported 67 small-scale enterprises to increase the capacity of the border population to earn income for the basic needs of their families. In Guinea Bissau, food security activities to reduce tension between host communities and refugees or internally displaced persons also yielded tangible results, e.g. vegetable production increased from a market value of \$300 to \$2,600.

USAID provided support to increase the number and reach of anti-trafficking messages in two strategic cross-border areas. USAID provided equipment and training to deliver anti-child trafficking messages to 50 radio stations in the Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire border areas and to produce 144 episodes of an anti-trafficking soap opera, 139 of which were broadcast in Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. In Sierra Leone and Guinea, a consortium of international non-governmental organizations produced 33 minute programs on trafficking including a radio drama for airing bi-weekly for 12 weeks and 54 episodes of an anti-trafficking soap opera aired in local languages. USAID support to the Sierra Leone National Taskforce on Trafficking led to the development and passage of an anti-trafficking in persons bill in August 2005. In Sierra Leone, 28 training workshops were conducted on gender based violence for 691 public and private sector officials. Additionally, 50 professional group counseling sessions were provided for 11 women groups and 1,979 individual trauma victims received counseling.

New program activities will be operational in Niger, Chad and Mauritania will promote moderated counterpoints to extremist views and address some of the basic social issues that contribute to terrorism; and a regional conflict early warning and response system will be established and functioning and the WANEP peace-building network will expand to all 15 ECOWAS states. In addition, USAID support will assist in the harmonization and coordination between ECOWAS and the African Union's peace and security framework.

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | WARP Program Support Objective |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-013 |
| Status: | New in FY 2006 |
| Planned FY 2006 Obligation: | \$828,000 CSH; \$1,601,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2007 Obligation: | \$794,000 CSH; \$1,819,000 DA; \$6,000,000 ESF |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2006 |
| Estimated Year of Final Obligation: | 2010 |

Summary: This objective will support the West Africa regional goals by maximizing impact, results, and outreach to targeted countries and African leaders. Services will be upgraded through improved planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on cross-cutting regional activities and Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) threshold country programs in countries without a USAID presence. In addition, the capacity for provision of high quality technical support services will be strengthened through improved administration systems. Last, USAID will apply and disseminate best practices as part of an enhanced knowledge management approach. This approach will support innovative, cross-cutting designs that more effectively leverage impact throughout the region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Program Support (\$828,000 CSH; \$1,601,000 DA). Support will be provided in four key areas. 1) Environment: apply best practices in the environment and natural resource management in the region to ensure that USAID programs are in compliance with US federal regulation law (22CFR216); assist in the development and annual update of biodiversity and tropical forest management reporting as required by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA 118/119); support program-design and implementation and, environmental training courses for staff and partners. 2) MCA support: Manage and monitor current and future MCA threshold country programs in countries without a USAID presence; 3) Global Development Alliances: Support both bilateral and regional alliance building; 4) African institutional capacity: Work with and develop African institutions, reporting key achievements in capacity-building areas of management, policy, and financial management; 5) Technical support services to client bilateral missions: Program design and implementation support will be provided to bilateral USAID missions and U.S. Embassies as needed.

Outreach to client missions and external audiences will be expanded through upgrading the website, developing public information materials, and enhancing networking opportunities.

Activities notified under this program support objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2007 Program:

Program Support (\$794,000 CSH, \$1,819,000 DA, and \$6,000,000 ESF). Support will continue to be provided in four key areas. 1) Environment: apply best practices in the environment and natural resource management in the region to ensure that USAID programs are in compliance with US federal regulation law (22CFR216); assist in the development and annual update of biodiversity and tropical forest management reporting as required by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA 118/119); participate in program-design and implementation activities as needed; organize environmental training courses for USAID personnel and partners. 2) MCA support: Manage and monitor current and future MCA threshold country programs in countries without a USAID presence; 3) Global Development Alliances: Support both bilateral and regional alliance building; 4) African institutional capacity: Work with and develop African institutions,

reporting key achievements in capacity-building areas of management, policy, and financial management; 5) Technical support services to client bilateral missions: WARP will work with bilateral USAID missions and U.S. Embassies to provide needed program design and program implementation support .

Outreach to client missions and external audiences will be expanded through upgrading the website, developing public information materials, and enhancing networking opportunities.

ESF funds will support the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of Tran-Saharan Counter-Terrorism Initiative activities as described in WARP's Regional Conflict Mitigation SO data sheet. Illustrative activities would include but not be limited to supporting community development activities, income generating programs for youth in targeted regions of Niger, Chad and Mauritania, and increasing access to information and management of resources. ESF funds will also support the establishment of a conflict early warning system that would collect information from civil society networks in 15 ECOWAS countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: By program completion, this objective will result in improved technical and administrative regional services to better support programs in bilateral and USAID non-presence countries in West Africa. In addition, the design and implementation of regional programs will be enhanced to better address critical gaps in cross-border development challenges.

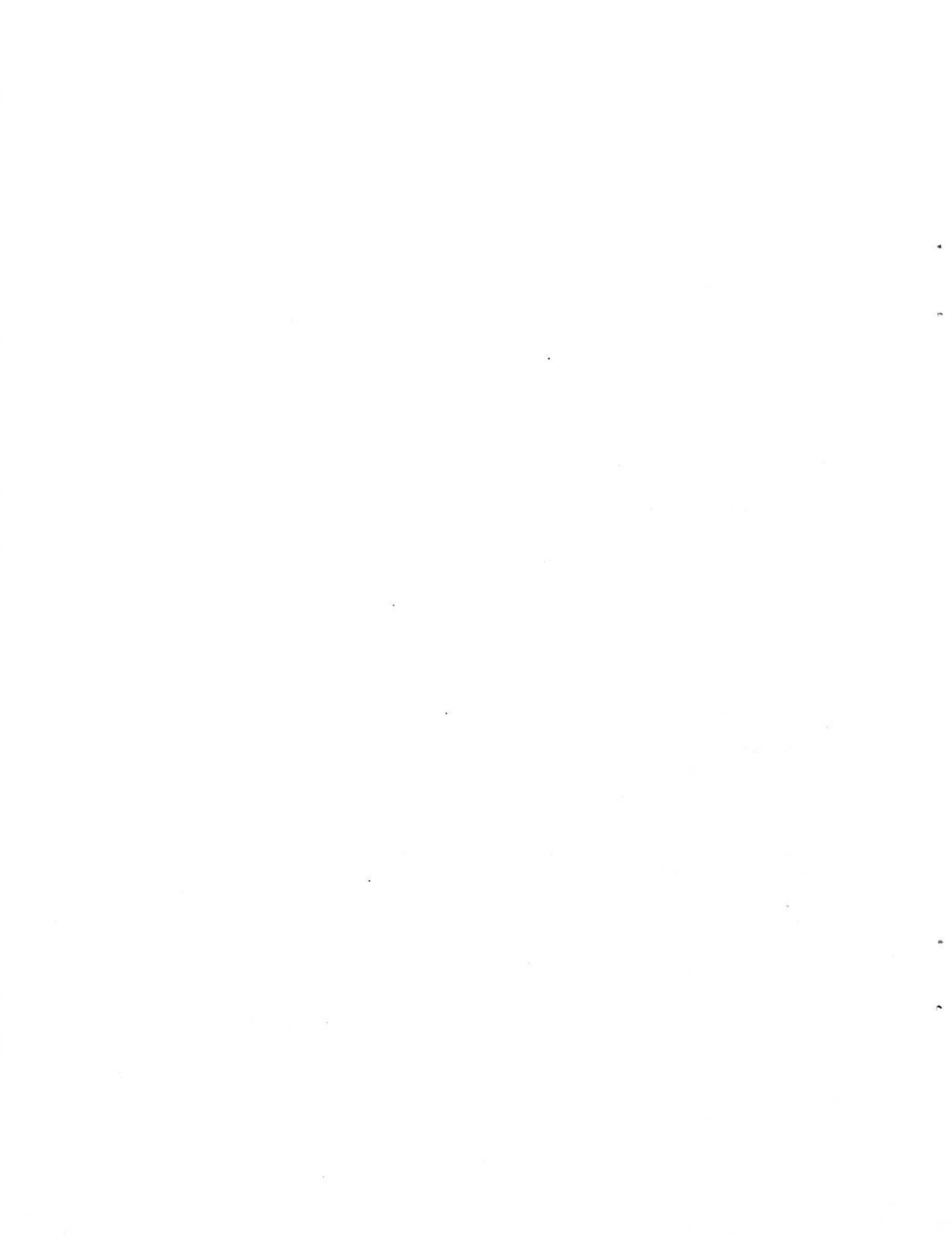
West African Regional Program (WARP) PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Actual | FY 2006 Current | FY 2007 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 19,300 | 19,737 | 16,570 | 15,890 |
| Development Assistance | 20,489 | 23,009 | 35,026 | 36,379 |
| Economic Support Fund | 0 | 400 | 0 | 6,000 |
| Global HIV/AIDS Initiative | 0 | 7,663 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| Millennium Challenge Account | 0 | 12,918 | 0 | 0 |
| PL 480 Title II | 2,651 | 2,569 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Total Program Funds | 42,440 | 66,296 | 61,096 | 72,769 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 624-004 Regional Economic Integration | | | | |
| DA | 10,330 | 11,856 | 0 | 0 |
| 624-005 Regional Health Program | | | | |
| CSH | 19,300 | 19,737 | 0 | 0 |
| GHAJ | 0 | 7,663 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| MCA | 0 | 12,904 | 0 | 0 |
| 624-006 Food Security, Natural Resource and Agriculture | | | | |
| DA | 7,490 | 7,814 | 0 | 0 |
| 624-007 Conflict Prevention | | | | |
| DA | 2,669 | 3,339 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| MCA | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 624-008 Agricultural Productivity and Food Security | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 15,294 | 15,485 |
| 624-009 Regional Health Program | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 15,742 | 15,096 |
| 624-010 Natural Resources Management | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 1,962 | 1,045 |
| 624-011 Greater Trade Competitiveness | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 9,174 | 9,215 |
| 624-012 Regional Conflict Mitigation | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 6,995 | 8,815 |
| 624-013 WARP Program Support Objective | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 828 | 794 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 1,601 | 1,819 |
| ESF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 |

Mission Director,
Jatinder Cheema



How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

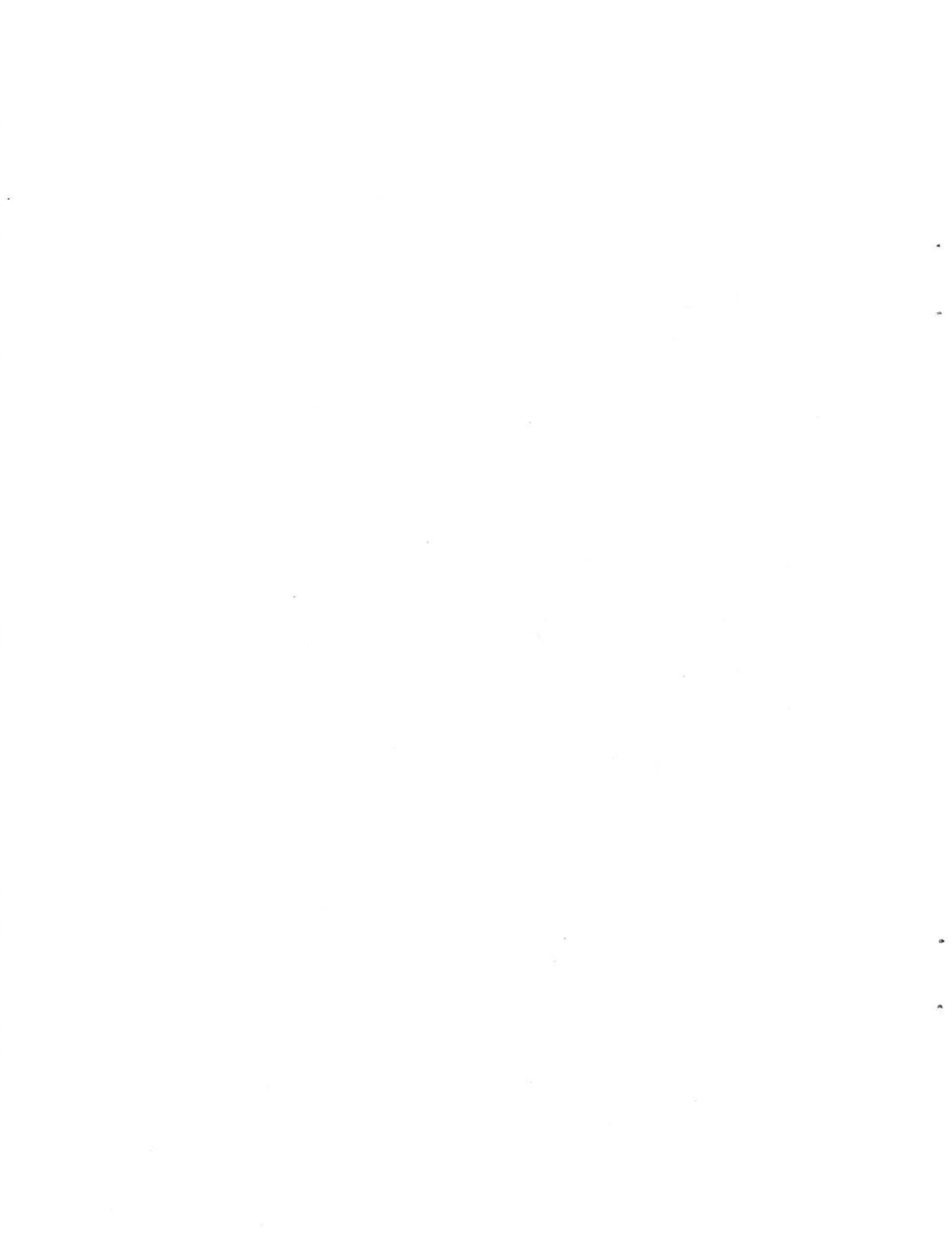
Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at www.fedbizopps.gov and at www.usaid.gov/business/business_opportunities/.

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/private_voluntary_cooperation/mg.html. For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/private_voluntary_cooperation/pub.html

For information on minority serving institutions of higher education and their capabilities, visit the Minority On-Line Information Service (MOLIS). Also, through MOLIS institutions can receive information on procurement and employment opportunities at USAID. MOLIS can be accessed at www.molis.org.

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf.



Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses. This office serves as the initial point of contact for U.S. small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's bureaus, missions, and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products.

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, has the responsibility for: 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 13256 (HBCUs), E.O. 13230 (HSIs), and E.O. 13270 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). The USAID Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs.

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa. Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions, which have enabled USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance.

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. Up to FY 2002, The Africa Bureau provided approximately \$5 million to date to registered 8 (a) firms and more than \$50 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

**Disadvantaged Enterprise Program
Bureau for Africa
USAID/Washington Representative**

**Brant Silvers
AFR/DP, Room 4.08-071, RRB
Washington, DC 20523-4801
(202) 712-1103**



USAID Africa Mission Addresses

| Country | Mailing Address | Local Address |
|---|---|---|
| Angola | DOS/USAID 2550 Luanda Place Washington, DC 20521-2550 | Rua Kwamme Nkrumah, No.31 Edificio Maianga, 4th Fl. Luanda Tel: 244-2-399-518, 519, 520 Fax: 244-2-339-521, 522 |
| Benin | DOS/USAID 2120 Cotonou Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2120 | Ambassade Americaine 01 BP 2012 Cotonou Tel: 229-30-05-00 Fax: 229-30-12-60 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | USAID American Embassy Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828 | 198 Isiro Avenue Kinshasa / Gombe Tel: 243-81-700-5701 Fax: 243-880-3274 |
| Eritrea | DOS/USAID 7170 Asmara Place Washington, D.C. 20521-7170 | 34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tel: 291-1-126-546 Fax: 291-1-123-093 |
| Ethiopia | DOS/USAID 2030 Addis Ababa Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2030 | Riverside Building (off Asmara Rd. and Bole/Olympia) PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa Tel: 251-1-510-088, -851, -887 Fax: 251-1-510-043 |
| Ghana | DOS/USAID 2020 Accra Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2020 | E45-3 Independence Ave. PO Box 1630 Accra Tel: 233-21-228440, 780580 Fax: 233-21-231937 |
| Guinea | DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110 | Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry Tel: 224-30 46 87 15; Fax: 224-30 46 87 14 |
| Kenya | Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102 | Kasarani Road PO Box 30261 00100 GPO Nairobi Tel: 254-20-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-20-860-949, 562, 870 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Liberia | DOS/USAID 8800 Monrovia Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8800 | P.O. Box 10-1445 1000 Monrovia 10 Monrovia Tel: 231-226-370, 147, 011, 371, 372, 373 Fax: 231-226-152 |
| Madagascar | DOS/USAID 2040 Antananarivo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2040 | 6è Etage Tour Zital Zone immobilière Taloumis Rue Ravoninahitriniarivo Ankorondrano B.P. 5233 Antananarivo, 101 Tel: 261-20-22-539-20 Fax: 261-20-22-538-86, 87 |
| Malawi | DOS/USAID 2280 Lilongwe Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2280 | Nico House PO Box 30455 Lilongwe 3 Tel: 265-772-455 Fax: 265-783-181 |
| Mali | DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050 | Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve / BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-22-3602 Fax: 223-22-3933 |
| Mozambique | DOS/USAID 2330 Maputo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2330 | Jat Complex Rua 1231, No. 41 Bairro Central "C" Maputo Tel: 258-1-352-000 Fax: 258-1-352-100 |
| Namibia | DOS/USAID 2540 Windhoek Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2540 | 6 th Flr, Southern Life Tower Post Street Mall P/Bag 12028 Windhoek Tel: 264-61-225935 Fax: 264-61-227006 |
| Nigeria | DOS/USAID 8320 Abuja Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8320 | Metro Plaza, 3 rd Floor Plot 992, Zakaria Maimalari St. Central Business District PMB 519, Garki Abuja Tel: 234-09-413-8374, 413-8375 Fax: 234-09-234-2930 |
| Rwanda | DOS/USAID 2210 Kigali Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2210 | Avenue Paul VI B.P. 2848 Kigali Tel: 250-570-940 Fax: 250-573-950 |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Senegal | DOS/USAID Dakar Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2130 | B.P. 49 2130 Avenue Jean XXIII & Rue Kleber Dakar Tel: 221-869-6100 Fax: 221-869-6101 |
| Sierra Leone | DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110 | Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry Tel: 224-41-2163 Fax: 224-41-1985 |
| South Africa | DOS/USAID 9300 Pretoria Place Washington, D.C. 20521-9300 | 100 Totius Street Groenkloof X5, PO 43 Pretoria 0027 Tel: 27-12-452-2000 Fax: 27-12-452-2399 |
| Sudan | Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102 | Kasarani Road PO Box 30261 00100 GPO Nairobi Tel: 254-20-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-20-860-949, 562, 870 |
| Tanzania | DOS/USAID 2400 Dar Es Salaam Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2140 | c/o US Embassy 686 Old Bagomoyo Road Msasani, Dar es Salaam Tanzania Tel: 255-22-266-8490 Fax: 255-22-266-8421 |
| Uganda | DOS/USAID 2190 Kampala Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2190 | 42 Nakasero Road PO Box 7856 Kampala, Uganda Tel: 256-41-387-387, 256-31-387-387 Fax: 256-31-387-292, 293 |
| Zambia | DOS/USAID 2310 Lusaka Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2310 | 351 Independence Ave. / PO Box 32481 Lusaka 10101 Zambia Tel: 260-1-254-303, 304, 305, 306 Fax: 260-1-254-532 |
| Zimbabwe | DOS/USAID 2180 Harare Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2180 | 1 Pascoe Avenue Belgravia PO Box 6988 Harare Tel: 263-4-250-992, 993 Fax: 263-4-252-478, 592 |

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c/o USAID/Ghana

DOS/USAID
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COUNTRY DESK OFFICERS**

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